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THE MORRIS NURSERIES

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, AND
PLANTS - FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PENNSYLVANIA



Weeping Dogwood.

Ginkgo.

Purple Beech.

Ornamental Department

The deciduous trees here named comprise most of the well-known hardy varieties. Of some varieties we have very large specimen trees. Have most of this stock in large quantities and can quote very reasonable prices on hundred and thousand lots. The trees can be so packed as to reach their destination in good condition after some time in transit.

Brief Directions for Transplanting Trees.—Prepare the ground as for a crop of corn; then dig the holes just large enough to admit the roots without crowding and doubling them up. Avoid deep planting, which is decidedly injurious to the tree and when excessive may cause death to it. It should be no deeper than it stood before removal from the nursery. A mound of earth one foot high, should be heeled up around the trees when planted in the fall; it makes them firmer to withstand the winter, and is a protection to the roots. It should be leveled off again in the spring. Before planting, the injured parts of the roots should be cut off smoothly with a sharp knife. Shortening the branches is another very important matter to the life and vigor of the tree, and should be done at the time of planting. It consists in cutting back the ends of the branches, but to what extent it should be done depends on circumstances. If a tree has lost a great portion of its roots, a severe shortening of the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots are cut off, moderate pruning will be sufficient. In all cases it should be done in a manner corresponding to a loss of roots. A good time for planting evergreens is last of October or first of November. The wood is then well ripened and can stand the severity of the winter; the plants are ready to start growing when the spring opens, and are not so liable to suffer by early summer droughts as those evergreens which are planted in the spring. And, lastly, when packed in boxes for shipment, they are not so liable to heat in the late fall as in the spring when the weather begins to get warm. They can be successfully planted in the spring, but if a dry season should follow the planting, a great number of the plants will most likely die.



Weeping Beech.

ASH - Fraxinus

A class of large ornamental trees, adapted to a great variety of soils. Of quite rapid growth and possessing many desirable characteristics for lawn, street, and park planting.

American White (*F. Americana*). Native tree of large size and rapid growth. Handsome pale green leaves. Ash trees must be examined annually at base for borers, which usually attack the tree in April.

BEECH - Fagus

The Beeches are hardy and thrive best in a deep, rich clay soil. The glossy foliage and gray bark form a fine contrast. Best success will be obtained by planting small specimens and pruning severely at time of transplanting.

European (*F. sylvatica*). Native of Europe. Grows very large. Foliage large and compact, making the tree excellent for screen purposes.

Cut-leaved (*F. laciniata*). Beautiful and rare. Medium growth. Foliage small and cut-leaved.

Purple-leaved (*F. purpurea*). A fine lawn tree. Very beautiful purple foliage, turning to a purplish-green in the fall. Contrasts well with foliage of other trees.

Weeping (*F. pendula*). Most beautiful of all weeping trees. Leaves a very rich, dark green. Its mode of growth is very unique.



White-Flowered Dogwood.



Catalpa Bungei.

CATALPA or INDIAN BEAN - Catalpa

Hardy Western (*C. speciosa*). Upright, rapid grower and very hardy. Makes a tall, straight tree. Blooms in mid-summer. A variety which is said to have originated in the West; is being extensively planted for commercial purposes; has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street. Valuable for planting in groves for growing poles, posts, and railroad ties.

Chinese (*C. Bungei*). From China. Tree of dwarf habit; shy bloomer. Foliage large and glossy. Grafted about 5 to 6 feet high, with umbrella-shaped top.

CHERRY - Cerasus

Double-flowering (*C. flora alba plena*). Is covered with masses of double white flowers in early summer, but does not bear fruit.



American Elm.

CYPRESS - Taxodium

Deciduous (*T. distichum*). Beautiful growing trees. Has delicate, fine foliage similar to an evergreen. Fine for groups or planted singly.

DOGWOOD - Cornus

White-flowered (*C. florida*). Very beautiful and ornamental. Small size, native tree, bearing white flowers in spring before the leaves appear.

Red-flowering (*C. florida rubra*). A small ornamental tree, with bright red flowers. Grafted trees.

Weeping. A variety of *C. florida*, with drooping branches. Very ornamental, small tree.

ELM - Ulmus

American White (*U. Americana alba*). The noble, graceful tree of our forests. Forms a very wide-spreading top.



English Horse Chestnut.

ELM—Continued

English (*U. campestris*). An erect, lofty tree of rapid growth. Leaves are smaller and more regularly cut than the American. Bark is darker colored. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a fine appearance.

Scotch (*U. montana*). Also called Wych Elm. A fine spreading tree of rapid growth and large foliage.

Golden (*U. Dampieri Wreidi*). Medium size tree, with beautiful golden leaves in spring, fading during the summer. A novelty.

GINKGO TREE

See Maidenhair Tree.

HAZELNUT - Corylus

Common English Filbert (*C. Avellana*). A small nut tree having the appearance of a shrub.

HORSE-CHESTNUT - Æsculus

English, Common (*Æ. Hippocastanum*). Hardy, healthy tree, free from insects; bears white flowers, spotted with purple and yellow; slow grower; makes dense shade.

Red Flowering (*Æ. rubicunda*). Fine tree, with showy red flowers. Leaves are deeper green than the White and it blooms later. A valuable ornamental tree. Very effective when planted with the White.

JUDAS TREE - Cercis

American (*C. Canadensis*). Small tree; crooked grower, but very ornamental, being covered with a profusion of rosy-pink flowers before the leaves appear.

LABURNUM - Cytisus

Common, or Golden Chain (*C. Laburnum*). Also called Bean Trefoil. A beautiful tree, bearing long, pendulous racemes of yellow flowers in June. Very showy.

LARCH - Larix

European (*L. Europaea*). A fine, rapid-growing pyramidal tree; small branches droop.

Japan (*L. Kaempferi*). Foliage light green, turning to golden yellow in fall. Pyramidal form.



Malus—Double-Flowering Apple. See page 5

LINDEN - Tilia

European (*T. Europaea*). Very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Desirable on large grounds.

American, or Basswood (*T. Americana*). Rapid grower; large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable for parks and streets.

Silver (*T. alba*). Smaller than above. Leaves are downy white beneath, and smooth, bright green above. Vigorous grower.



American Linden.

MAGNOLIA

Cucumber Tree (*M. acuminata*). Rapid-growing, tall tree. Fruit before ripe, resembles a small cucumber. Flowers medium, greenish-yellow, bell-shaped.

Sweet Bay, or Swamp (*M. glauca*). Small tree, with very large leaves. Flowers large, pure white and very fragrant; often sold through the streets of cities.

Soulange's (*M. Soulangeana*). Flowers purple and white, appearing before the leaves in spring. Very handsome. Shrub-like in form. Grafted trees.

Umbrella (*M. tripetala*). A medium-sized tree of rapid growth. Large leaves and large creamy white flowers.

Hall's Japan (*Stellata*). Dwarf. Blooms earlier than other Magnolias. Produces double pure white fragrant flowers, with long, narrow petals.

Lennei. A fine variety. Produces dark purple, cup-shaped flowers in April. Strong grower.

MAIDENHAIR - Salisburia

Ginkgo Tree (*S. adiantifolia*). A very picturesque and beautiful tree; leaves shaped like a fan. A native of Japan, but will thrive well here.

MALUS

Double-Flowering Apple. Small tree bearing pinkish-white double flowers of great fragrance. Fruit greenish-yellow, also fragrant and spicy.

MAPLE - Acer

Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous, adaptable to many soils. For street planting they are unsurpassed, combining, as they do, attractive appearance with hardiness, rapidity of growth, comparative freedom from disease and injurious insects. They are well adapted for planting in avenues, and are largely used in general planting, either on large lawns or in small yards.

Ash-leaved (*A. Negundo*). Also called Box Elder. Fine, rapid-growing tree; spreading habit. Desirable for shade.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). One of the most valuable ornamental trees for street and lawn. Very compact growth; free from insects, and makes an excellent shade tree.

Red or Swamp (*A. rubrum*). Medium-sized tree; leaves bright scarlet in fall; very beautiful. A good street tree.



Norway Maple.

Silver-leaved (*A. dasycarpum*). This variety is often mistaken for the Silver Poplar, which suckers from the root. This Maple does not sucker from the roots, and makes a beautiful tree. It is the fastest grower of all the Maples.

Sugar, or Rock (*A. saccharinum*). Of stately form; grows very tall. The foliage colors a beautiful golden-yellow in autumn. Fine for lawn or street.

Sycamore (*A. pseudo-platanus*). Handsome, rapid-growing tree, with dark, rich foliage.

Wier's Cut-leaved (*A. dasycarpum Wierii laciniatum*). A weeping, graceful Silver Maple. Leaves cut-leaved, which gives it a feathery appearance.

Japan Maple (*A. polymorphum*). Growth slow; leaves bright green in summer and crimson in autumn.

Dark Red Japan Maple (*A. polymorphum purpureum*). Dwarf habit, almost shrub-like; foliage deeply cut, dark red and very ornamental. One of the best.

Japan Purple Cut-leaved (*A. polymorphum atropurpureum dissectum*). Leaves rose-colored when young, turning to purple when older. Dwarf tree. Leaves deeply cut and fern-like in appearance.

Rosea Marginata. Rose-colored edge and green center of leaf.

Filicifolium. Deeply cut leaves. Very pretty.

Scolopendifolium. Dark red, fine narrow leaves.

MOUNTAIN ASH - Pyrus

European, or Rowan Tree (*P. Aucuparia*). Hardy tree, covered from July until winter with bright scarlet berries. It requires attention, as it is subject to insects.



Japanese Maple.



Pin Oak.



Oriental Plane.

MULBERRY - Morus

Russian (*M. Tatarica*). Good-sized tree, bearing black fruit.

Teas' Weeping (*M. pendula*). Forms an umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground. Hardy. Grafted trees.

White. Common variety. Valuable for feeding silk worms.

Globe. Small tree, having round, ball-shaped head.

OAK - Quercus

Pin (*Q. palustris*). Also called Swamp or Spanish Oak. Beautiful for lawn or street, and considered the finest oak.

Red (*Q. rubra*). Rapid grower. Leaves turn red in autumn.

Scarlet (*Q. coccinea*). Very much like the red.

PEACH - Persica

These trees do not grow very large, therefore are suitable for small yards.

Double White (*P. vulgaris flora alba plena*). Very ornamental. Flowers white. May.

Double Pink (*P. vulgaris flora rosea plena*). Flowers double pink. May.

Double Scarlet (*P. vulgaris flora sanguinea plena*). Flowers double, bright rose. May.

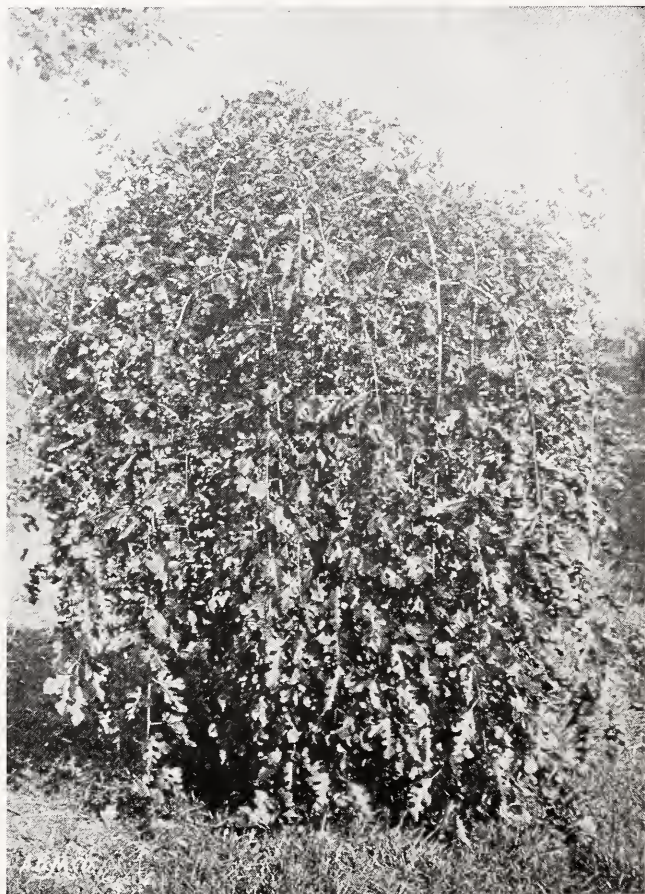
PLANE TREE or BUTTONWOOD - Platanus

Oriental (*P. Orientalis*). A rapid grower and not affected by the air of cities, nor by insects. Its foliage is handsome, and its growth is upright and clean. Very fine for street and park planting. Also called "Oriental Sycamore."

PLUM - Prunus

Double-flowering (*P. triloba*). Has pretty pink flowers in May.

Purple-leaved (*P. Pissardi*). Purple leaves retaining their color all season. Flowers small, single, white.



Tea's Weeping Mulberry.

POPLAR - Populus

Lombardy (*P. fastigiata*). Very fast grower of pyramidal shape. Creates marked effect in large groups. A popular variety in Europe.

Bolleana (*P. Bolleana*). Very dark green leaves, silvery on the under side. This variety is very picturesque and does not sucker from the roots like the common Silver Poplar. Grafted trees.

Carolina, or Cottonwood (*P. monilifera*). A valuable, very rapid growing street tree.

STRAWBERRY TREE - Euonymus

European Burning Bush, or Spindle Tree (*E. Europaeus*). Very ornamental, small-growing tree from Europe. Has brilliant red berries which hang on the branches until winter. Effective when planted with evergreens.

SWEET GUM - Liquidambar

American (*L. styraciflua*). A beautiful street tree, with large star-shaped leaves, turning deep crimson in the fall.

TULIP TREE or Whitewood - Liriodendron

L. Tulipifera. Erroneously called Yellow Poplar. A quick-growing, beautiful tree, with large, smooth, shining leaves and tulip-shaped yellow flowers. Large trees are difficult to transplant.

WHITE FRINGE - Chionanthus

C. Virginica. One of the best small trees; really a large shrub. Has superb foliage and delicate, fringe-like greenish-white flowers in June.

WILLOW - Salix

Babylonian Weeping (*S. Babylonica*). The popular Weeping Willow. Of large growth; easy to transplant. Valuable for water scenery and low grounds.

Salamon's (*S. Salamoni*). Very much the same habit as the Babylonian, but not so weeping; more upright grower.

Black, or Pussy. Upright grower. Very often seen growing along stream.



Babylonian Willow.



Lombardy Poplar.

Laurel-leaved (*S. laurifolia*). Large, shiny leaves. Not a straight grower, but very ornamental. A rapid growing tree that deserves a larger place in our landscape work than it receives. Its dark, glossy foliage makes a fine background for shrubbery; also valuable for screens, as it bears shearing well. Bark bright green; is also very showy in winter.

Royal (*S. regalis*). A fine tree, with rich, silvery foliage. This variety grows more in bush form, branching very low, and is therefore desirable as a screen, besides being very ornamental on account of its leaves.

In former years we grew the Kilmarnock Weeping Willow, which we do not grow any more, being superseded by the Weeping Mulberry, which is more ornamental and not so susceptible to insects.



A Well-planned Group of Evergreens and Shrubs.

Condensed List of Deciduous Trees

For the purpose of assisting purchasers in making selections, we give the following condensed list:

Cut-leaved, or Curiously Shaped Leaves

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Cut-leaved Beech | Japan Maples |
| Cut-leaved Weeping Birch | Salisburya |
| Sweet Gum | |

Trees with Colored Foliage

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Purple Japan Cut-leaved | Purple Beech |
| Maple | Red Japan Maple |
| Purple-leaved Plum | Royal Willow |
| Red Maple | Golden Elm |

Trees Bearing Ornamental Fruits

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| White Dogwood | Strawberry Tree |
| Mountain Ash | |

For Single Specimens

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Lombardy Poplars | Purple Beech |
| Fern-leaf Beech | English Beech |
| Weeping Beech | Salisburya |
| Magnolias | Norway Maples |
| Prunus Pissardi | Weeping Mulberry |
| Globe Mulberry | Catalpa Bungei |
| Cut-leaved Maples | |

For Driveways in Parks or Lawns

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Norway Maples | English Linden |
| Salisburya | Catalpa Speciosa |
| American Linden | Tulip Trees |
| Sugar Maple | Magnolia macrophylla |
| Catalpa Bungei | |

Flowering Trees

Catalpa (June).
 Lindens (June).
 Tulip Trees (June).
 Flowering Peach (May).
 White-flowering Dogwood (May).
 Flowering Plum (May).
 Judas Tree (May).
 White Fringe (June).
 Red-flowering Horse-chestnut (May).
 English Horse-chestnut (May).
 Laburnum (May).
 Magnolias (May).
 Double-flowering Cherry (May).
 Red-flowered Dogwood (May).
 Mountain Ash (June).

Weeping Trees

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Weeping Beech | Weeping Dogwood |
| Wier's Cut-leaved Maple | Salamon's Willow |
| Weeping Mulberry | Kilmarnock Willow |
| Cut-leaved Weeping Birch | Babylonian Willow |

For Streets, Roads and Avenue

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| American Elms | Norway Maple |
| Oriental Plane | Horse-Chestnut |
| Sugar Maple | Carolina Poplars |
| Silver Maple | |



Tulip Tree. See page 7.



Evergreen Planting.

Evergreens

As mentioned in "Directions for Transplanting," evergreens can be planted in April, May, August, September, the latter part of October and November. Below we name only hardy varieties. Evergreens are always difficult to transplant, and should be handled with great care. Do not allow the roots to become dry; use plenty of water in planting and see that the earth is firmly packed around the roots.

ARBOR-VITAE - *Thuja*

American (*T. occidentalis*). The best of all Arbor-vitae for hedges.

Rollinson's Golden (*T. elegantissima*). An upright grower, having a rich golden hue. Very conspicuous.

Globe (*T. globosa*). Very compact form and dense foliage.

Compacta (*T. compacta*). Globe-shaped, with light green foliage. The best dwarf. Bushy; fine for hedges and around cemetery lots.

Hovey's Golden (*T. Hoveyi*). Dwarf. Has a golden tint in spring and bright green in summer.

Siberian (*T. Siberica*). Compact and pyramidal in growth; very hardy. Retains its dark green color in winter.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). Very erect and compact. Valuable in groups. Easily transplanted and sure to give satisfaction. One of the finest.

Geo. Peabody (*T. Geo. Peabody*). The best and most conspicuous of the golden Arbor-vitae. Retains its bright golden color all summer. Compact growth.

Chinese Golden (*Biota orientalis aurea*). A fine variety with a yellow tint. Rapid grower.

Chinese Green (*Biota orientalis*). The young branches make a flat growth and are bright green in color.

Rosenthalii. A dwarf growing, compact Arbor-vitae, with dark green foliage and pyramidal in shape. Fine specimen.

Standishi. A very hardy evergreen, very handsome with foliage of light yellowish tint, slightly pendulous in habit and extremely graceful.

BOX - *Buxus*

Common Tree (*B. sempervirens*). A compact evergreen shrub with thick, leathery foliage.

Dwarf. Used for edging flower beds.

Pyramidal (*B. sempervirens*). Compact evergreen shrub with thick, leathery foliage. Bush is trained to form a pyramidal shape. Stands pruning very well; thrives in almost any well-drained soil, and best in partially shaded position.

CYPRESS - *Cupressus*

Triumph de Boskoop. Of pyramidal growth. Appears to be perfectly hardy, and foliage very bluish. A striking and desirable evergreen for all beds.



Nordmann's Fir.



Irish Juniper.



Red Cedar.

CEDAR - Cedrus

Cryptomeria Japan Lobbi (Japan Cedar). Hardy, upright grower with light green foliage. Very showy and distinct from any other variety.

FIR - Abies

Nordmann's Fir (*A. Nordmaniana*). Native of Crimean Mountains. Pyramidal, compact. Foliage heavy dark green, glossy on upper side, and slightly blue and silver on under side of leaves.

Silver Fir. A large growing tree, the needles of which are dark green on top and silvery beneath, from which it gets its name.

JUNIPER - Juniperus

Irish (*J. Hibernica*). A pretty and distinct evergreen which for its beauty and form is a great favorite. Very erect and tapering growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. Much used in small yards and cemetery lots.

Swedish (*J. Suecica*). Similar to above, but not so compact; has lighter green foliage, and more hardy.

Golden Trailing (*J. alpina aurea*). A beautiful golden variety, keeping its color well. Is quite an addition to a clump of evergreens.

Golden Japanese (*J. Japonica aurea*). Dense, spreading branches, often almost trailing. Young growth golden-yellow, changing to light green.

Silvery Red Cedar (*J. Virginiana glauca*). Of compact, conical habit. Foliage silvery.

Pfitzeriana. Entirely new variety; is of low growth, of a bluish green.

Tamariscifolia. A variety of great hardiness, low, spreading, excellent for rockeries, terraces, etc. Very picturesque.



Juniperus Sabina.

PINES - Pinus

Pines are of rapid growth and make large trees. Like all other evergreens they are difficult to transplant when large.

Austrian, or Black. A very robust, spreading tree, with long, rigid, bluish-green leaves. Makes a handsome tree and presents a massive appearance in contrast with other evergreens.

White (*P. strobus*). Delicate silvery green foliage; flourishes in the poorest soils. The most ornamental of our native Pines.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*). Fine, robust, rapid-growing tree with stout shoots and bluish-green foliage.

Dwarf (*P. Mugho*). Of low-spreading growth, attaining only the size of a bush. Very slow grower.

Stone (*P. Cembra*). A handsome European species. Compact, conical form. Foliage short and silvery. Slow grower.

JAPAN CYPRESS**(Retinispora)**

Retinispora Compacta. Beautiful green during entire year. Grows very bushy.

Golden (*R. plumosa aurea*). Tips of branches a bright golden hue. Entirely hardy and preserves its color well. Very striking and desirable.

Plume-like (*R. plumosa*). Bright green, entirely hardy. Very pretty.

Fern-like (*R. filifera*). Delicate, slender branches. Very striking and graceful. Quite hardy.

Gracilis. Dwarf, with fan-like branchlets at end of branches. Very picturesque.

Golden Pea-fruited (*R. pisifera aurea*). A golden variety which is very desirable. Much like the type in general characteristics, but with bright yellow foliage. When planted in combination with the green varieties, is valuable for its contrasting foliage.



*Retinispora
pisifera.*

Squarrosa Veitchii. A heath-leaved form. Resembles *Thuya ericoides*, but more hardy. Beautiful, silvery foliage. Makes effective contrast when planted with the *Plumosa aurea*.

Obtusa Crippsi. Slow growing variety with peculiar curling foliage which holds its golden color throughout the season.

Pisifera. A variety with fine feathery foliage, slightly glaucous underneath.

Plumosa argentea. Dense bush, roundish, with fine silvery foliage. Very beautiful. Rather dwarf.



White Pine.



Mugho Pine.



Norway Spruce.



Koster's Blue Spruce.

SPRUCE - *Picea*

Hemlock (*P. Canadensis*). A beautiful pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate foliage like that of the Yew. Distinct from all other trees. Fine lawn tree and makes handsome hedges.

Weeping Hemlock Spruce (*Tsuga Sargentii pendula*). A graceful pendulous form, thickly covered with foliage. One of the most beautiful evergreens. Very picturesque.

Norway (*P. Excelsa*). A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit. When old has fine pendulous branches; hardy, beautiful and picturesque. Makes the finest Christmas trees.

Drooping Norway (*P. elegans pendula*). A graceful tree. The main branches are horizontal, while the slender lateral branches hang vertically. Much used for lawn specimens.

Oriental (*P. orientalis*). From the shores of the Black Sea, and needs protection here when young. Beautiful tree; compact and slender foliage.

White (*P. alba*). Medium-sized native tree, of compact growth and entirely hardy. Foliage light green. Very beautiful.

YEW - *Taxus*

Colorado Blue (*P. pungens*). A beautiful Spruce from the Rocky Mountains. Its light blue needles in early summer are very striking, and contrast well with dark green evergreens. Grafted trees from bright blue specimens.

Concolor, or Silver Fir of Colorado. The finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Graceful tree with broad, handsome foliage, bluish and silvery beneath.

Abrupt-leaved Japan Yew (*T. cuspidata*). Very similar to *Taxus baccata*. Branches are more upright and stouter. Leaves are broader.

Brevifolia. Similar to above. Leaves short, dark green. A handsome variety.

Orders may be sent in at any time, which will be booked and forwarded at the proper planting season. We ship to all parts of the country, the stock being so well packed as to arrive in good condition and insure perfect satisfaction.



Taxus Brevifolia.



The Planting and Care of Evergreens

When received do not let the roots become dry or exposed to the wind and sun and if the weather is dry, dip the roots in water before planting. The size of the hole will depend upon the size of the tree to be planted, and it should be large enough to hold the clump of roots without crowding. If it occurs in digging that the surface soil is better quality than that found further down, as frequently happens, put a small quantity of this to one side and replace it in the hole before the tree is inserted. After adjusting the roots in the hole as nearly as possible in the position which they formerly occupied, fill the earth in gently and thoroughly around them, packing

the soil firmly with the ball of your foot. As a finishing process, after filling the hole and firming the soil well about the tree, apply as a mulch several inches of well rotted straw, coarse manure, or grass. Too much emphasis can scarcely be laid upon the importance of this last step. With Shade, Fruit, and Ornamental Trees it is possible to preserve a balance between top and roots by cutting back the former if the latter be injured, but this is not practical in dealing with evergreens. To protect the roots against drying by exposure to sun and wind they must be carefully wrapped in a wet sack, piece of burlap, or old cloth, even if moved only a short distance. The month of August is the critical period for newly planted evergreens, for during this month, unlike deciduous trees, evergreens make a new root growth, which requires moisture. If rains have not been plenty the trees should be watered. If the season is very hot and dry, this watering should be commenced the latter part of July and continued through the period of drought. Thorough cultivation is very essential to the growth of vegetables of all kinds, and nothing appreciates it more than evergreens. They should be cultivated at least once a week up to August 1st, when a good mulching of partially rotted hay or straw may be given. Evergreens produce permanent effects that cannot be obtained with any other trees or shrubbery, and their use is recommended.



Hemlock Spruce.



An Attractive Base Planting of Shrubberty.

Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON - Hibiscus

The Altheas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs, and perfectly hardy. Very desirable, as they bloom in August and September, when few other shrubs are flowering. Of easiest culture and makes fine hedges. They are entirely free from insect pests and always give delight and satisfaction.

Bicolor (*H. Syriacus bicolor*). Double white, with red stripes.

Double Red (*H. Syriacus rubra pleno*). Showy, double red flowers.

Double Pink. With double pink flowers, deep center.

Single Blue. With light blue flower.

Single Pink. With light pink flower, deeper center.

Double Purple (*H. Syriacus purpurea flore pleno*). Fine double purple flowers.

Double White (*H. Syriacus alba pleno*). Fine double white flowers.

Jeanne d'Arc (*H. Syriacus Jeanne d'Arc*). Double pure white flowers.

Meehanii (*H. Syriacus Meehanii*). A fine, new variegated variety. Large single flowers of a lavender color, produced in profusion during the early summer.

Single White (*H. Syriacus totus albus*). Single pure white flowers.

Single Red (*H. Syriacus totus rubra*). Single red flowers.

Paeoniflora. Large double pink, beautiful flowers.

Variegated-leaved (*H. Syriacus variegata fl. pl.*). Foliage finely marked with yellow. Produces purple flowers.

Seedlings, Mixed Colors. Good for screens or hedges.

Tree Form. Very pretty. From a distance they look like little trees full of roses. Valuable for centers of beds or along edges of straight walks.

ALMONDS - *Amygdalus*

Dwarf Double-Flowering (*A. pumila fl. pl.*). Blooms very profusely in May, the whole bush being covered with flowers. There are two varieties, pink and white, both beautiful.

AMORPHA

Lead Plant (*A. canescens*). Bears blue flowers in panicles. Free flowering.

Almond
(*Amygdalis*).

ANDROMEDA

Lily-of-the-Valley Tree (*A. floribunda*). Large panicles of flowers over the dark masses of evergreen foliage make it very effective.

A. Japonica. Similar to above but more delicate and graceful looking. Terminal shoots and buds of a coppery hue.

AZALEA

Amoena. A very dwarf growing variety. Produces small claret-colored flowers. Excellent for massing.

Hinodigiri. A variety from Japan. Very much like Amoena. Flowers bright red.

Kaempferi. Good, strong grower bearing orange colored flowers.

Pontica, or Hardy Ghent Azalea. A beautiful species bearing yellow, orange or red flowers. Very fragrant.

BARBERRY - Berberis

Purple (*B. vulgaris purpurea*). An upright, prickly-stemmed shrub, having dark purple leaves. Planted among other shrubbery, it is in striking contrast. Hardy and a quick grower. Flowers in May.

Thunberg's (*B. Thunbergii*). A pretty species introduced from Japan. Of dwarf, compact habit, with bright red berries in summer; small leaves which change to red in autumn. Very effective in groups or hedges. Quick, compact grower. Hardy.

Common (*B. vulgaris*). Foliage and fruit purple. Very pretty.

BOX - Buxus

The suitability of Box as decorative plants and the small amount of care required to grow them make them very desirable for the home grounds.



Buddleia Veitchi.



Siberian Red Dogwood.

Dwarf (*B. nana*). Used for edging around flower beds.

Tree. (*B. sempervirens*). A large, compact, evergreen shrub. Thick, leathery, dark green foliage.

Pyramidal (*B. sempervirens*). Same as above, but clipped in pyramidal shape.

Standard (*B. sempervirens*). Same as above but trained to a single stem, with round head. Very fine for formal planting.

BUDDLEIA - Summer Lilac

Butterfly Bush (*Veitchiana*). A beautiful shrub from Japan, bearing sweet-scented flowers of a rosy-lilac color, blooming in great profusion all summer until after the first frost. (See illustration).

CAROLINA ALLSPICE - Calycanthus

Calycanthus, or Sweet-Scented Shrub (*C. floridus*). Bush covered with chocolate-colored sweet-scented flowers in May. Leaves glossy and aromatic. Valuable for large clumps.

CALLICARPA

Purple (*C. purpurea*). Small shrub, bearing purple flowers in July. In autumn it has a profusion of purple berries. Very striking.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS - Bitter-sweet

A hardy, vine-like shrub, excellent for covering trellis-work, rocks, or walls. Often classed among the vines. The fruit, which is bright colored, remains on the vine throughout the winter.

CEPHALANTHUS or BUTTON BUSH

Western Cephalanthus (*C. occidentalis*). Also called Pond Dogwood. A good sized shrub, bearing yellowish-white flowers on small, round, button-like heads in July. Thrives in moist, shady places.

CLETHRA - Sweet Pepper Bush

Alnifolia. Dense, dwarf-growing shrub. Leaves light green. Bears numerous small spikes of white, fragrant flowers in July.



High Bush Cranberry.

COLUTEA or BLADDER SENNA

Tree Colutea (*C. arborescens*). A large shrub with small delicate foliage and yellow pea-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish bladders or pods. Native of Southern Europe, but hardy here. The shrub that grows native on Mt. Vesuvius, and the last one seen on ascending to the crater. Rapid grower; of easy cultivation.

COTONEASTER

Horizontalis. A hardy Japanese low-growing shrub. Very attractive, glossy foliage and bright red fruits.

CURRANT - Ribes

Yellow-flowering or **Missouri Currant** (*R. aureum*). Bears rich yellow flowers with spicy fragrance. Fruit black and edible. May.

DAPHNE

Mezereum. Showy red flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. These are followed by crimson berries. Very fragrant. Earliest blooming shrub.

Cneorum (Trailing Daphne). A dwarf, trailing plant. Fragrant pink and white flowers in early spring. Evergreen leaves.

DEUTZIAS - Deutzia

Showy, hardy and ornamental shrubs. Of easy cultivation and rapid growth.

Scalloped-leaved (*D. crenata*). From Japan, but thrives well here. Has drooping, white, bell-shaped flowers in profusion during June.

Double White-flowering (*D. candidissima*). Very pretty, pure white flowers.

Double Pink-flowering (*D. crenata* fl. pl.). Flowers double, with pink margins. Fine for bouquets.

Lemoinei. A hybrid form resembling *gracilis*, but more vigorous in growth and with larger flowers.

Pride of Rochester. Large double white flowers, the back of petals slightly tinged with pink. More vigorous grower than other varieties.

Rough-edged (*D. scabra*). Beautiful. Bears single white, drooping flowers in June in profusion.

Slender-branched (*D. gracilis*). A species from Japan and entirely hardy here. Flowers pure white, graceful and drooping, blooming in June. Much used by florists for bouquets.

DOGWOOD - Cornus

Red-branched (*C. Siberica*). Has blood-red bark; blooms in May. Very conspicuous in winter.

Cornelian Cherry (*C. Mas*). A large-growing shrub bearing clusters of bright yellow flowers in spring before the leaves appear. Later, bears large scarlet fruit.

White. See Deciduous Trees.

Red-flowering. See Deciduous Trees.

ELDER - Sambucus

Golden-leaved (*S. aurea*). Has very bright, golden-yellow leaves. Valuable for brightening groups of green shrubs. Retains its color throughout the season.

Cut-leaved (*S. racemosa plumosa*). Leaves fine, beautifully cut and drooping, giving the bush a very unique and pretty effect.

ELEAGNUS

Longipes. A dwarf-growing shrub of spreading habit. Leaves silvery underneath, flowers bright yellow and solitary. Fruit edible and good for making jelly and marmalade.

EUONYMUS

E. Alatus. A broad leaved, spreading evergreen shrub with small yellow flowers.

EXOCHORDA

Pearl Flower (*E. grandiflora*). Very desirable shrub, with large white flowers in May. Abundant bloomer and vigorous grower. Beautiful and conspicuous.

FILBERT - Corylus

English. See under Hazelnut, in Deciduous Trees.

Purple-leaved (*C. Avellana purpurea*). Is very conspicuous on account of its large purple leaves in summer, which change to a purplish-green in autumn. Very desirable.

FORSYTHIA - Golden Bell

Fortune's (*F. Fortunei*). Upright grower. Deep green leaves and yellow flowers. Commences to bloom in April and continues for some time. Quite showy.

Golden Bell (*F. viridissima*). Very green leaves. It is one of the first shrubs to bloom in spring, bearing bright yellow flowers in profusion before the leaves appear.

Intermedia. Flowers bright golden. Foliage glossy green like the *Viridissima*, but hardier.

Weeping (*F. suspensa*). Flowers and foliage like *Viridissima*, but branches curve toward the ground when older. Graceful and attractive.

Golden-leaved (*F. variegata aurea*). A fine novelty. Leaves have a yellow margin. Very vigorous and floriferous.

HALESIA - Silver Bell

Silver Bell, or **Snowdrop Tree** (*H. tetraptera*). Broad, light green foliage, with pretty white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Makes a large bush.

HAMAMELIS - Witch Hazel

Common (*H. Virginica*). Makes a good sized shrub. Large leaves of yellowish green tint during the summer, turning to dull yellow in fall. Bears small, yellow flowers.

HAWTHORN - Crataegus

Double-flowering (*C. oxyantha*). While they do not flourish here as well as in England, they are worthy of a place in all large gardens. We have the red and white flowering kinds.

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY**- Viburnum Opulus**

Very ornamental on account of its red berries, resembling cranberries, which hang until frost. The flowers are a month later than the Common Snowball, but not so large.

For other Viburnums, see Snowball.

HONEYSUCKLE**Lonicera**

White (*L. Tatarica alba*). Flowers nearly pure white. May.

Yellow, or Fly (*L. Xylos-teum*). Small, cream colored flowers in May.

Red (*L. Tatarica*). Bright pink flowers in May, and reddish berries in autumn.

Japanese Bush Honey-suckle (*Morrowi*). A Japanese variety, producing a profusion of white flowers in spring. These are followed by a bright red berry.

Obovata. A bushy shrub with fragrant, light pink flowers. Leaves small and round.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Large-flowering (*L. grandiflora*). Bears numerous pink and white flowers in May. Strong grower. Berries very showy.

Fragrant Upright (*L. fragrantissima*). Very distinct, small, dark green foliage, almost evergreen. Bears fragrant pinkish-white flowers before leaves appear.

HYDRANGEA

Very ornamental, free-flowering, deciduous shrubs. Grow best in a rich, porous, somewhat moist soil, thriving well in partly shaded positions, but flower more freely in full sun.

Great-panicled (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). Hardy. Pure white flowers in immense panicles. Blooms from July until frost. The plant should be well pruned each spring, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way.

Tree Hydrangea. Same flower and foliage as above, but trained to a tree shape, having a stem about three feet high and a bushy top.

Otaksa. A dwarf pink variety. Blooms when quite small. Large showy flower heads.

American Everblooming, or Hills of Snow (*Arborescens grandiflora*). Color pure white, changing in autumn to green, same shade as the leaves. Blooms continuously from early June until end of season.

Sinensis. Flowers pink, sometimes bluish, in July.

Nikko Blue. Hardy Japanese variety, the only variety which is a true blue in color.

HYPERICUM

St. John's Wort (*H. prolificum*). Deep green foliage and bears medium-sized yellow flowers in profusion from mid-summer until fall, when its bright colored bloom is very attractive.



Hypericum—St. John's Wort.



Purple Mist.

LILAC—Continued.

President Grevy. Beautiful purplish-violet variety. Flowers very large, immense panicles. One of the best.

Rothamagensis. Resembles Persian Lilac. Violet-blue flowers in June.

Japonica. A species from Japan. Thick, dark, leathery leaves. Creamy-white flowers in large panicles. Makes a small tree.

Frau Dammann. Medium size, pure white flowers. Panicles large.

Souvenir de la Spath. Very large, dark red flower. Magnificent and showy.

Virginite. Large, double, pinkish flowers, about the color of the La France rose.

Tree Lilac. The common Lilac trained to a single stem and a bushy head. Nice for single planting or for groups.

MAHONIA

Aquifolia. A low-growing, hardy shrub, resembling the holly. Leaves are apt to turn brown in winter.

MIST TREE - Rhus

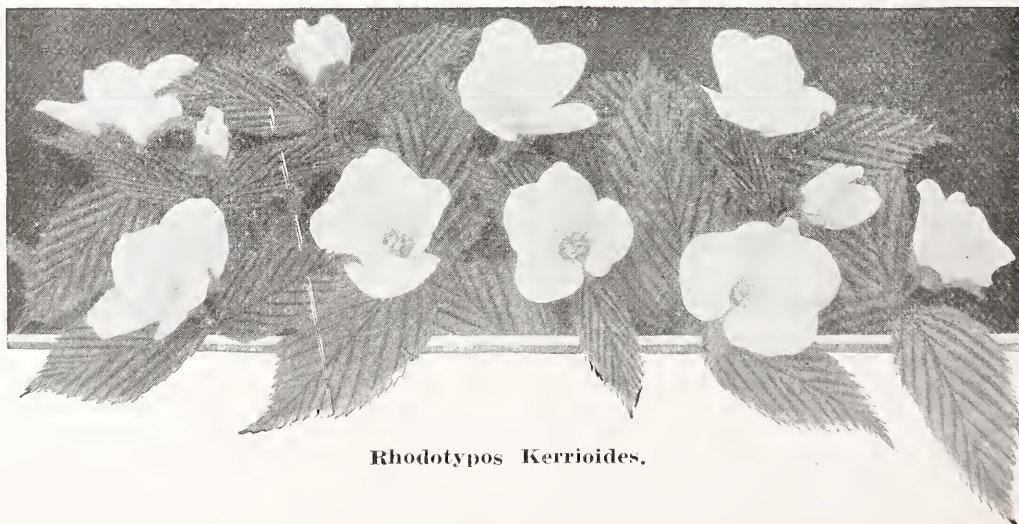
Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree (*R. cotinus*). A large shrub, almost like a tree, bearing purplish, mist-like flowers, very unlike any other shrub. Quite striking. June and July.

**MOCK ORANGE
Philadelphus**

This is often called *Syringa* incorrectly. *Syringa* is Lilac.

Double-flowering (*P. flore pleno*). Flowers partially double and very fragrant.

Large-flowering (*P. grandiflora*). Large-growing shrub. Bears large white, fragrant flowers profusely in June.



Rhodotypos Kerrioides.

ITEA - Virginian Tea

Virginica. Pretty white flowers in June. Foliage turns red in fall.

KALMIA

Latifolia (Mountain Laurel). Second only to the *Rhododendron* in beauty of flower and foliage. Very hardy, but grows best, however, in rich, damp soil, rather shady.

LILAC - Syringa

Common Purple (*S. vulgaris*). Well-known shrub with purple, fragrant flowers in May. Found in all old gardens, yet popular today.

Common White (*S. vulgaris alba*). Like the preceding except the flowers are white. May.

Persian White (*S. Persica alba*). Delicate, fragrant flowers, nearly white.

Persian Purple (*S. Persica*). One of the best. Flowers delicate purple and quite fragrant. Very profuse bloomer.

Charles X. Bears abundant panicles of reddish-purple flowers.

Madame Lemoine. Large panicles of compact, double, pure white flowers. Fine for forcing. Profuse bloomer and good grower.

Marie Legraye. Large panicles of single white flowers. Fine for forcing. Best white variety.

Villosa. From Japan. Flower buds are pink, but white when open; leaves resemble those of White Fringe. Very profuse flowering and valuable on account of being two weeks later than other Lilacs.



Mahonia aquifolia.



Rhododendron.

MOCK ORANGE—Continued

Sweet-scented (*P. coronarius*). This is the well-known, old-fashioned, sweet-scented variety. More fragrant than any of the others. Blooms profusely in June. Much used for bouquets.

Golden-leaved (*P. foliis aureus*). A medium-sized shrub, having yellow foliage, and holds its color well. The finest of golden-leaved shrubs. Profuse bloomer.

MYRICA

Cerifera (Candleberry, Wax Myrtle). A small, dense shrub. Foliage glossy and fragrant. Fruit spicy.

SWEET SCENTED SHRUB

Carolina Allspice

See *Calycanthus*.

snowball—*Viburnum opulus sterilis*.**PRIVET - Ligustrum**

California (*L. ovalifolium*). Nearly evergreen, strong-growing shrub, with bright green, medium-sized leaves which it retains until winter. Bears white flowers in June. Quite ornamental. The best of all hedging plants. Good-sized plants.

Regel's Privet (*Regelianum*). Branches spread almost horizontally, forming a dense shrub.

Chinese Privet (*Ibota*). Long, shiny leaves and white flowers. Fine.

RHODOTYPOS

R. kerrioides. A shrub from Japan. Medium sized, very ornamental. Bears large, single, white flowers last of May. Rapid grower. Quite hardy.

RHODODENDRONS

Excellent evergreen shrub, flowers of different colors—white, pink, red, purple, and lavender.

SNOWBALL - Viburnum

Japan (*V. plicatum*). An exceedingly beautiful species. Flowers pure white in very large, globular heads. Much finer than the Common Snowball.

Common (*V. opulus sterilis*). A well-known variety. Large size, with clusters of globular white flowers in June.

Tree Japan. Same as above, but trained to a single stem about 3 feet high. Very pretty.

Viburnum Opulus. See High-bush Cranberry.

Dentatum (Arrowroot). Bears bluish-black fruit. Does well in damp places.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Bears dark red fruit. Leaves are wrinkled.

Tomentosum. This variety has fine foliage, which colors nicely in the fall. A nice shrub for quick effect.

SNOWBERRY - Symphoricarpos

Red-fruited, or **Indian Currant** (*S. vulgaris*). Quite showy. Bears red berries, which stay on all winter. Pink flowers in June.

White Snowberry (*S. racemosus*). Bears small pink flowers in June, followed by large white berries which remain on bush during the winter.

Both varieties valuable for groups.

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. Valuable for the beauty of its foliage, which is fine and delicately cut, turning to a bronze color in the autumn. Flowers inconspicuous, greenish white, fragrant.



Spiraea Van Houttei.

Plum-leaved (*S. prunifolia*). Has small, glossy foliage, and bears a mass of small, double, white flowers in May. Often called Bridal Wreath.

Reeves' (*S. Reevesii*). This has long, narrow leaves and large corymbs of white flowers, which nearly cover the plant in May. Branches are so laden that they often touch the ground.

Double-flowering Reeves' (*S. Reevesii* fl. pl.). Like the preceding, except it has double white flowers instead of single.

Thunberg's (*S. Thunbergii*). A species from Japan, very noticeable for the extreme delicacy of its foliage, which consists of willowy leaves and white blossoms. One of the best. Very early bloomer.

Van Houttei. A graceful, spreading variety, bearing a profusion of white flowers early in June. Very beautiful.

TAMARIX

African (*T. Africana*). Very beautiful, with small leaves resembling the Juniper. Bears spikes of small flowers in June.

Japonica plumosa. Smaller grower and more bushy than the former. Very feathery foliage.

VIBURNUM

See Snowball.

VIBURNUM OPULUS

See High-bush Cranberry.

Orders may be sent in at any time, which will be booked and forwarded at the proper planting season. We ship to all parts of the country, the stock being so well packed as to arrive in good condition and insure perfect satisfaction.

SPIREA or MEADOW SWEET

These are of easy culture, graceful bloomers and flower during most of the summer.

Anthony Waterer. A very valuable dwarf-growing kind, making a compact bush, with masses of crimson flowers. As it blooms after the early flowers have gone it is very desirable.

Billard's Spirea (*S. Billardi*). This bears spikes of pink flowers. Blooms nearly all summer.

Bumalda. Very similar to Anthony Waterer, but a stronger grower. The flowers are a lighter pink.

Callosa, or Fortune's (*S. Fortunei*). Upright grower; flowers in superb panicles of bright red color.

Callosa alba. A low, broad, compact shrub, blooming most of the season. Flowers white, in broad corymbs.

Callosa rosea. Same as preceding, but with rosy-pink flowers.

Arguta. Flowers white, produced early. Resembles Thunbergi, but better grower.

Golden-leaved (*S. opulifolia aurea*). Very striking on account of its yellow foliage. Bears white flowers in June.



Spiraea Anthony Waterer.

WEIGELA - Diervilla

These are of robust habit, bloom profusely and of easy culture. Grow large and erect when young, but form more graceful bushes when old.

Eva Rathke. One of the best. Remarkable for its reddish-purple flowers in early summer.

White-flowering (*D. candida*). Bears pure white flowers in profusion, and is decidedly the best white variety. June.

Floribunda. Bears crimson flowers in profusion, making it very conspicuous among other shrubbery. Very fine.

Montesquieu. Resembles Van Houttei, but leaf a little smaller. Pink flower.

Rosea. The oldest and best known kind. Bears a profusion of rose-colored flowers in May and June. Very good.

Van Houttei. Flowers carmine and differ but little from Rosea.

Variegated-leaved (*D. nana variegata*). Leaves are distinctly marked with yellowish-white and green. Rather dwarf habit. Bears pink flowers in June.

Condensed List of Shrubs

For convenience of purchaser, we give below a condensed list of shrubs having colored or variegated foliage, bearing fruit or having bright bark. All described under Shrubby:

Shrubs with Bright-Colored or Variegated Foliage

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Common Barberry | Golden-leaved Forsythia |
| Purple Barberry | " Philadelphia |
| Variegated Althea | " Spirea |
| Golden Elder | Variegated Weigela |
| Purple Filbert | Sumach |
| Euonymus | Meehani Althea |

Shrubs with Bright Bark

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Red-branched Dogwood | Golden-twiggged Dogwood |
|----------------------|-------------------------|



Weigela Eva Rathke.

Shrubs Bearing Bright-Colored Berries

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Berberis Thunbergii | Snowberry, Red, White |
| High-bush Cranberry | Tartarian Honeysuckle |
| Cornelian Cherry | Viburnum |
| Callicarpa | Red-branched Dogwood |
| Common Barberry | |

Suggestions on Planting Shrubs

By J. H. PROST, City Forester, Chicago.

Shrubby as well as trees has a place in the beautification of the city streets. In the suburbs and outlying sections of the city one often sees masses of shrubbery growing in the parkways along the residential streets. I feel certain that everyone who has seen these ornamental plantings will agree that this sort of beautification is worthy of consideration and ought to be encouraged.

Planted between the trees, flowering and other shrubs add much to the appearance of a street, and the enjoyment of a stroll on a sunny afternoon becomes doubly delightful.

Such shrubs as the Thunberg Barberries, Snowberries and Rugosa Roses, make perfect masses

when left to grow in their natural form. They should be planted about two and one-half feet apart, depending upon the size of the individual bushes. The plants should be placed irregularly in masses, and the bushes should not stand in a straight row.

When Andrew Downing, called the father of American Horticulture, was asked how to place shrubs in masses, he answered that his idea could be well illustrated by tossing a handful of pebbles into the air, and the way they would scatter after falling to the ground is the way he would arrange his plants, each pebble representing a shrub.

We have an experienced Landscape Architect who will make plans if desired. No charge will be made, providing stock is ordered from us. If plans are rejected a moderate charge will be made.

Table Showing Blooming Time of Deciduous Shrubs

| Time of Bloom | Common Name | Botanical Name | Color | Height | Remarks |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------|--|
| March 25th | Mt. Fetter-bush | Andromeda floribunda | White | 3 ft. | Flowers last over three weeks. Good for partial shade. |
| Early April | None | Daphne | Rosy-purple | 18 in. | Flowers appear before leaves. Very pretty leaf. |
| Early April | None | Spirea Thunbergii | White | 3-4 ft. | Flowers when quite small. Graceful branches. Leaf brilliant in fall. |
| Early April | Golden Bell | Forsythia Fortunei, Intermedia, Viridissima | Yellow | 4-5 ft. | Large yellow flowers appear before leaves. |
| Early April | Golden Bell | Forsythia suspensa | Yellow | 4-5 ft. | Drooping habit. Can be trained over trellis. |
| Mid April | Cornelian Cherry | Cornus mas. | Yellow | to 20 ft. | Beautiful foliage, dark and glossy. Fruit large and red. Good in clumps. |
| Late April | Missouri Currant | Ribes aureum | Yellow | 4 ft. | Fragrant. Nice foliage. Good in damp places. |
| Late April | Halls Magnolia | Magnolia Stellata | White | 3-5 ft. | Attractive, low branching shrub. Starry flowers before the leaves. |
| Late April | Flowering Dogwood | Cornus Florida | White | to 20 ft. | Good among shrubs 10 to 15 feet apart. The red flowering is very effective. |
| Early May | Carolina Allspice | Calycanthus Floridus | Brown | 4-6 ft. | Flowers have a rich, aromatic odor. Often called Sweet Scented Shrub. |
| Early May | Purple-Leaf Barberry | Berberis vulgaris purpurea | Purple | 5 ft. | Very handsome. Both foliage and fruit purple. |
| Early May | Flowering Plum | Prunus triloba | Deep pink | Tree like | Beautiful color. |
| Early May | None | Spirea arguta | White | 4-5 ft. | Plant in foreground in large masses. Prune all flowering wood after it has flowered. |
| Early May | Flowering Almond | Amygdalus | Pink or white | 3 ft. | Very pretty in clumps. |
| Mid. of May | Snowdrop Tree | Halesia tetraptera | White | 20 ft. | Flowers when quite small. |
| Mid. of May | Bridal Wreath | Spirea prunifolia | White | 4-6 ft. | Very graceful. Prune flowering wood immediately after it blooms. |
| Late May | Honey-suckle | Lonicera tartarica | White, pink, yellow, red | 4-6 ft. | These are very pretty when planted in clumps. |
| Late May | Common Lilac | Syringa vulgaris | Purple | 6-10 ft. | If white variety is used, put in back as it is not of good shape. Have hybrids in reddish-purple, pink, blue, and white. |
| Late May | Persian Lilac | Syringa Persica | Pinkish lilac color | 13-15 ft. | Blooms on top of branches. Earlier than vulgaris. |
| Late May | Pearl Bush | Exochorda grandiflora | White | 5-6 ft. | Best massed with other shrubs. Very pretty. Prune well. |
| Late May | Rhododendron | Rhododendron hybrids | Many colors | 4-5 ft. | Long period of bloom, lasting three to four weeks. |
| Late May | Japanese Snowball | Viburnum plicatum | White | 8-10 ft. | Free from pests. The most popular Snowball. |
| Early June | Hydrangea Hills of Snow | Hydrangea arborescens sterilis | White | 5-6 ft. | Commences to bloom early in June and continues in bloom nearly all summer. |
| Early June | High-bush Cranberry | Viburnum opulus | White | to 12 ft. | Beautiful red fruit in fall. |
| Early June | Common Snowball | Viburnum opulus sterilis | White | to 12 ft. | This does not bear fruit. Has pretty white flower. |
| Early June | Japanese Rose | Rosa rugosa | Red and white | to 6 ft. | Splendid foliage. Not subject to insects. Red fruit follows the bloom. |
| Early June | Spirea | Spirea Van Houttei | White | 5-6 ft. | Graceful and prolific bloomer. |
| Early June | Golden Chain | Laburnum | Yellow | 12-15 ft. | Long racemes of wistaria-shaped flowers. |
| Early June | Fringe Tree | Chionanthus virginica | White | to 20 ft. | Rather fast grower. Has blue berries. |
| Early June | Deutzia | Deutzia | White and pink | 4-6 ft. | One of the most popular shrubs for groups. Free bloomer. |
| Early June | Virginia Tea | Itea virginica | White | 4-6 ft. | Foliage turns deep rich red in fall. |
| Mid. June | Mock-orange | Philadelphus | White | 6-10 ft. | Many varieties, all much valued. |
| Mid. June | Great Laurel | Rhododendron maximum | White | 3-5 ft. | Very slow grower. Do well in partial shade. |
| Mid. June | Weigela | Diervilla | Red, white and pink | 3-8 ft. | Very fine for massing. The Eva Rathke one of the best. |
| Late June | None | Stephanandra | White | 3 ft. | Graceful habit and foliage. |
| Early July | Sweet Pepper Bush | Clethra alnifolia | White | 4-6 ft. | Low dense grower. |
| Early July | Althea | Hibiscus syriacus | Many colors | 6-10 ft. | Does not do well in moist places. |
| Early July | Purple Mist | Rhus cotinus | Purple | 12 ft. | Flowers are curious and smoky-looking. |
| Early July | Gold Flower | Hypericum Moserianum | Yellow | 3 ft. | Flower looks like a single rose. Nice foliage. |
| Early July | Button Bush | Cephalanthus | White | 6-8 ft. | Nice foliage. Flowers borne in globular heads. |
| Mid. July | Globe Flower | Kerria | Yellow | 6-8 ft. | Flowers sometimes until fall. |
| Early July | Hydrangea | Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora | White | 6-8 ft. | Bears large panicles of white flowers. These turn brown in fall. |
| Late July | French Mulberry | Callicarpa purpurea | Purple | 3-4 ft. | Very showy. |
| Late July | Staghorn Sumach | Rhus typhina | White | 15 ft. | Brilliant in fall. Good for damp places. |
| September | Witch-hazel | Hamamelis virginica | Yellow | 10-12 ft. | Flowers after frost. Foliage resembles White Dogwood. |

Climbing Vines

AKEBIA

Quinata. A very rapid grower, bearing reddish-purple berries, dense foliage.

AMPELOPSIS

Veitch's (A. Veitchii). Japan Ivy, incorrectly called Boston Ivy. Entirely hardy. Foliage turns brilliant red in the fall; small leaves very much resembling those of a maple; clings tightly to walls. Very handsome and desirable.

American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper (A. quinquefolia). A native vine of rapid growth. Leaves turn rich crimson in the fall. Clings tightly to walls without training.

ACTINIDIA

Polygama. A nice Japanese climber. Bears small white, fragrant flowers. Rapid grower. Excellent for trellis.

CLEMATIS

Henryi. Very large, creamy-white flowers.

Jackmani. Large, violet-purple flowers. Abundant bloomer.

Paniculata. A native of Japan. Bears panicles of small white, very fragrant flowers in profusion.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE - Aristolochia

Sipho (Birthwort). Of rapid growth. Has large heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

EUONYMUS

Radicans. An evergreen vine, with neat little leaves; clinging habit like Ivy.

Radicans Variegated. A variety like the above with cream and yellow foliage.



Euonymus Radicans Variegata.



Clematis paniculata.

HONEYSUCKLE - Lonicera

Hall's Japan (L. Halleana). Strong grower, almost evergreen. The flowers are white and yellow; very fragrant, and cover the vine from July to September. Best bloomer of all Honeysuckles.

Belgian (L. Belgica). Monthly Dutch Honeysuckle. Very free bloomer with red and yellow flowers.

Japan Golden-leaved (L. brachynoda aurea reticulata). Foliage sprinkled with yellow spots. Very pretty.

Red Coral, or Scarlet Trumpet (L. sempervirens). Strong, rapid grower, bearing scarlet flowers.

IVY - Hedera

English Ivy (H. Helix). A broad-leaved hardy sort. Prefers moisture and shade all season.

Boston Ivy. See Ampelopsis Veitchii.

TRUMPET FLOWER - Bignonia

Scarlet (B. radicans). A splendid climber on wood or stone. Hardy and vigorous. Bears clusters of large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

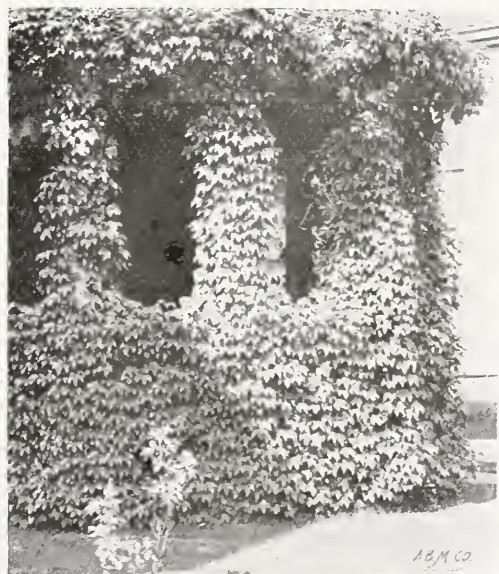
VIRGINIA CREEPER

See Ampelopsis quinquefolia.

WISTARIA

Chinese (W. Chinensis). Rapid grower; hardy. Bears long, pendulous racemes of very fragrant lilac-colored flowers.

Chinese White (W. Chinensis alba). Color pure white. Same in shape of flower and growth as the purple.



Ampelopsis Veitchii.



Thuya—Arbor-vitae.

Hedge Plants

Twenty or thirty years ago the only hedges to be seen were the Osage Orange, Honey Locust, and occasionally an American Arbor-vitae. These hedges were usually planted as dividing lines between property, and occasionally around the garden or lawn. At the present time more attention is given to variety of form and foliage, and many pretty effects are to be seen in towns and villages. The ornamental hedge seems to have supplanted the iron and picket fences. It gives a more harmonious effect to property in general.

For evergreen ornamental hedges, the most suitable and beautiful are the Hemlock Spruce, American Arbor-vitae, and Norway Spruce. Well trimmed during the first part of June, they make a solid, compact green wall, highly ornamental, around both large and small yards. For screens to hide unsightly objects the above are most suitable, and the Norway Spruce is very effective for shelter or windbreaks. For description, see "Evergreens."

The California Privet is fast growing in favor as a hedge plant, as its glossy, bright green leaves and its rapid growth make it very desirable. For description, see under Privets in "Shrubbery." Many shrubs make fine hedges, especially Berberis Thunbergii, which has thorns like a gooseberry. It is highly ornamental during the summer and fall. Altheas are also much used.

Hemlock Spruce (*Canadensis*). Valuable for all general hedge purposes and for formal work, as it is amenable to close shearing.

American Arbor-vitae (*Th. occidentalis*). Makes a good, compact hedge and is useful as a wind break.

Norway Spruce (*P. excelsa*). Forms a majestic hedge and is valuable as a screen and for windbreaks.

California Privet (*L. ovalifolium*). Vigorous shrub of excellent habit. Large, glossy, dark green foliage; one of the most popular hedge plants. Rugged and enduring in almost any situation; retains its foliage until late in winter. Valuable.



Berberis Thunbergii.

Berberis Thunbergii. Where a dwarf deciduous hedge is required, nothing excels or even equals this beautiful Barberry. It is of a thick, bushy, compact habit, very thorny and practically impregnable to dogs. The leaves are a light green and towards fall assume rich, brilliant sun tints, the fruit or berries becoming scarlet and remaining so all winter. Requires little attention or pruning to keep in order. Also makes a most beautiful shrub for facing taller shrubbery, or for planting singly on the lawn for specimens. Perfectly hardy.



Rose of Sharon—Althea.



California Privet.

HEDGE PLANTS—Continued

Rose of Sharon (Althea). Strong, erect growing shrubs, with rich foliage and a mass of beautiful flowers in the late summer, when so few plants are in bloom. Vigorous grower and very hardy; will grow in almost any soil. The shades of color vary from blush-white to deep red, and from pale lilac to deep purple. An effective hedge.

The month of August is the critical period for newly planted evergreens, for during this month, unlike deciduous trees, evergreens make a new root growth, which requires moisture. If rains have not been plenty the trees should be watered. If the season is very hot and dry, this watering should be commenced the latter part of July and

continued throughout the period of drought.

Thorough cultivation is very essential to the growing of vegetation of all kinds, and nothing appreciates it more than evergreens.

They should be cultivated at least once a week up to August 1st, when a good mulching of partially rotted hay or straw may be given. Care should be taken not to use green manure.

Plant evergreen hedges with great care. See that the roots are not exposed to wind or sun. It is well to have the roots dipped in a puddle of mud and water before planting. Evergreens should be planted eighteen inches apart; Privet nine inches; Barberry and other shrubs, twelve inches apart.

Ornamental Grasses

These are good, rapid growers, and thrive in almost any soil. When they come into bloom in late summer, their long, flower-like plumes make quite a show. Most effective in landscape work. There are many kinds, but we name only the best kinds as being the most effective and beautiful.

Few people are aware of the many ornamental grasses there are and the extremely beautiful effects to be derived from them. They are invaluable for intermingling in the herbaceous border, where they impart a light and graceful effect. They will thrive under the shade of large trees, and

make handsome specimens on the lawn. Being moisture loving also, they are excellent subjects for waterside planting, and for all other purposes which their graceful forms suggest.

Eulalia Japonica. Green leaves. Vigorous grower, with large plumes. Unsurpassed for fine clumps.

E. Japonica zebrina. This is the most beautiful variety, the foliage being marked crosswise, white and green.

E. Japonica gracillima univittata. A very pretty grass, with narrow, graceful foliage. Very valuable in all groups.

Ribbon Grass. A low-growing grass with silver variegated leaves. This grass is often used for borders in shrubbery beds.



Ornamental Grasses.

Iris

FLEUR-DE-LIS

German I. Blooms very early and is very showy. Has sword-shaped leaves. Requires dry soil. Colors are blue and yellow.

Japanese I. A variety with gorgeous flowers, distinct from all other varieties. Blooms later than other kinds and requires rather moist soil. Very desirable mixed colors.

Iris Orientalis. Tall stems with small flowers of blue. Grassy foliage. Among the easiest to grow.

Peonies

Agida. Very early variety with rose-violet flowers.

Duchess de Nemours. Fine variety with very beautiful flower, sulphury white with green tint; fine bud.

Duchesse d'Orleans. Good variety with flower of dark rose color with violet center.

Festiva Maxima. The most popular white Peony. Strong, vigorous grower; flowers early, pure white.

La Coquette. Beautiful bloom; lively pink, center fleshy rose, with carmine red and salmon yellow.

Louis Van Houtte. Beautiful flower of soft cherry-red; very brilliant. Late bloomer.

Madame Calot. Flower fleshy white, center shaded somewhat darker sulphur tint. Good early bloomer.

Japanese Iris.



Iris Orientalis.



German Iris.



Peony Planting.

PEONIES—Continued

Magnifica. Flower a beautiful light shell pink, very delicate and pretty.

Solfatera. Flower of dark sulphur-yellow fading to sulphur-white. Blooms about midseason. Very desirable variety.

Thorbeckii. Flower of deep rose with darker center; nice bud.

Paeonia Moutan. Tree Peony, very slow grower; flowers pink and showy.

Phlox

As now grown a vast improvement on those formerly produced. Their brilliant colors, long and late blooming, hardihood and ease of culture make them very popular.

Aquilon. White with pink stripes.

Bacchante. Pretty rose color.

Bridesmaid. Pink with white center.

Champs Elysee. Reddish purple.

Henderson. Dwarf, white.

Hofgartner. Dark blue.

Inspector Epal. Pink.

Le Seicla. Light pink.

Molliere. Lavender.

Othis. Strong grower, small flower, pink.

Pink Beauty. Good grower.

Venus. Tall, white.

No garden is complete without its IRIS, PHLOX and PEONIES. We have excellent varieties, let us select them for you.



Perennial Phlox.



Climbing American Pillar.

Roses

Persons unacquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, but in case they name the varieties, please state if we may substitute other equally good in case the kinds named cannot be furnished. There are many kinds so alike in shape and color that only experts can tell the difference. In all cases we will furnish good plants of such sorts as will, in our judgment, give the purchaser entire satisfaction.

Climbing Roses

American Pillar. Best new climbing Rose. Flowers rich shade of pink with large, white centers. Blooms in great profusion.

Climbing Excelsa. Double scarlet, blooms like Crimson Rambler; growing habit like Dorothy Perkins.

Climbing Purity. Pure white, bud and flower; large bud, dark green foliage. Best white variety.

Climbing Silver Moon. Large, pure white flowers, somewhat resembling the clematis bloom; long flower stems; foliage a rich green, sometimes shaded brown.

Crimson Rambler. A remarkably fine Climbing Rose of rapid growth, with handsome, glossy foliage. Produces deep crimson flowers of perfect double form in great profusion.

Climbing American Beauty. New. As the name implies, the flowers are almost identical with the well-known American Beauty. While the latter is not suitable for outdoor culture in this climate, this new Climbing American Beauty grows luxuriantly and blooms profusely in the open ground. The flowers are three to four inches in diameter, and are borne on long stems. The plants will make shoots of eight to ten feet in a season. The foliage is deep, glossy green, does not mildew, and is not subject to black spots. Perfectly hardy.

Climbing Christine Wright. New. Has the same robust habit of growth as the above. It is a profuse bloomer. Flowers of 3 to 4 inches in diameter, of a bright, clear pink, nearly double, borne in clusters. Very beautiful in bud. A handsome and valuable Rose.

Hiawatha. Single, bright crimson. Foliage glossy green.



Climbing American Beauty.

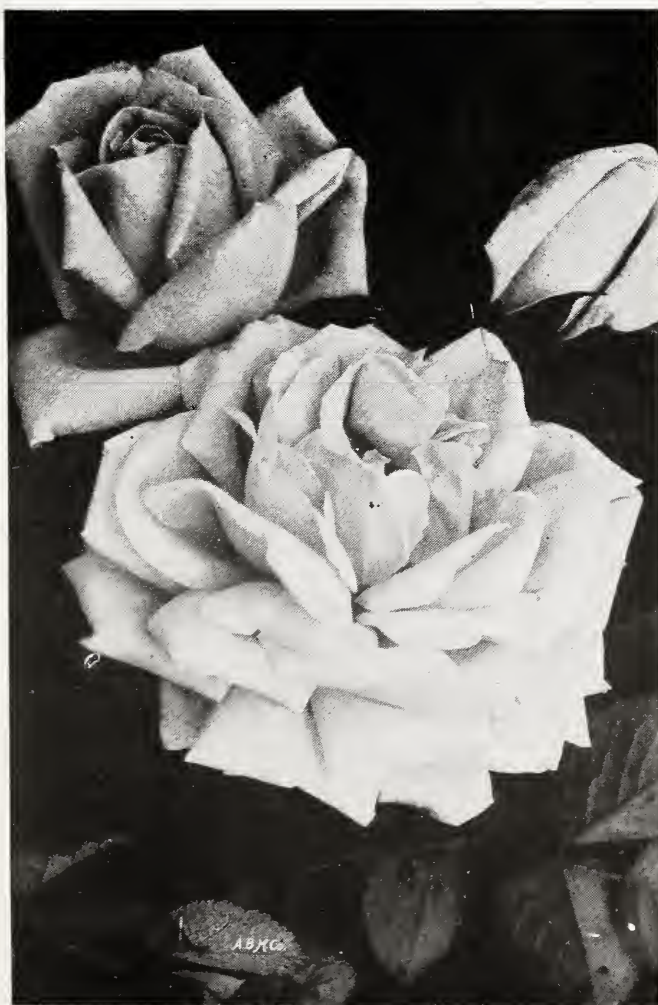


Dorothy Perkins.

Dorothy Perkins. Foliage and habit of growth much like the Crimson Rambler. Flowers very double, of a clear shell-pink color, sweet scented and hold a long time without fading. Very profuse bloomer.

Mrs Robert Peary, or Climbing Augusta Victoria. Creamy white flowers and fine shaded buds.

Tausendschon. Pink, turning to carmine, borne in large trusses. Very fragrant. A desirable variety.



Frau Karl Druschki.

White Dorothy Perkins. White flowering form of the well known Dorothy Perkins, and the best white Rambler.

Wichuraiana. This is a Japanese creeping Rose, also called the Memorial Rose, being especially used in cemeteries. It is very valuable for covering embankments and rocks. The flowers are single, pure white, and bloom profusely in July. Although its natural habit is to creep, it may be trained to climb.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Alfred Colombe. Brilliant carmine. Very large and superb.

Baroness Rothschild. Soft, delicate pink. Very large.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh color, rosy center; free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure snow-white, vigorous grower. Best pure white.

General Jacqueminot. Rich crimson. An old standby.

Margaret Dickson. White, pale fleshy center. Fine variety.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft rosy pink; free bloomer.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; very large flower. One of the best varieties.

Persian Yellow. The finest yellow Rose; flowers small, deep yellow; leaves small.

Ulrich Brunner. Large, rich cherry-red flowers; profuse bloomer, splendid grower.



Paul Neyron.



Killarney Roses.

Hybrid Tea Roses

American Beauty. Beautiful, large; deep rose color. Very well known.

Bessie Brown. Creamy white; free bloomer; very good variety.

Caroline Testout. Deep red center with flesh colored edge. Rather small flower.

Duke of Wellington. Very good deep yellow Rose.

Empress Augusta Victoria. Pure white with a pale lemon tint; large and full. A very free bloomer.

Etoile de France. Red velvet color; long bud and large flower.

Gruss an Teplitz. Brilliant scarlet, free grower and bloomer; good for bedding.

Hadley. Deep velvety crimson, very fragrant like American Beauty. Good, rapid grower.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Large, free blooming pink Rose; stiff, erect stems.

Killarney. One of the finest pink Hybrid Teas, has long pointed buds, beautiful while unfolding.

Lady Hillingdon. Very deep yellow Rose, long buds, free bloomer. One of the finest.

La France. Pale pink with deeper center; very fragrant and handsome.

Madame Valerie Beaumez. A queenly Rose of creamy yellow tinged with orange.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Rosy scarlet, opening rosy salmon. Very showy, most brilliant in effect.

Pink Maman Cochet. Delicate pink on long stems. Very good Rose for cutting, and one of the most popular.

Radiance. Beautiful carmine, shades yellow at petals. Free bloomer.

White Killarney. Same as Pink Killarney except in color.

White Maman Cochet. Same as Pink Maman Cochet in form, only white in color.

W. R. Smith. One of the most delicate pink Roses, resembling the flush on a young maiden's cheek.

Yellow Maman Cochet. Same form as Pink Maman Cochet; color deep sulphur.



Empress Augusta Victoria.



Fruit Department

Dig holes just large enough to admit the roots without crowding or bending them. Avoid deep planting, which is very injurious. The trees should be no deeper than they stood in the nursery. Always see that the earth is firmly packed over all parts of the roots. All bruised or broken roots must be cut off up to the sound wood. The tops should be shortened in by cutting back half of the last season's growth from branches. Cultivate the orchard a few years with hoed crops. After this, to insure regular crops of fruit, the orchard should be kept in sod and manure applied to the surface.

Distances for Planting

| | Ft. apart each way | | Ft. apart each way |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Standard Apples | 30 | Quinces | 10 to 12 |
| Standard Pear and Sweet Cherries | 20 | Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries | 3 to 4 |
| Sour Cherries | 18 | Blackberries | 6 |
| Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines | 12 | Raspberries | 3 to 4 |

Number of Trees on an Acre when Planted at Stated Distances

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|--------|
| 30 feet apart each way | 49 | 8 feet apart each way | 681 |
| 25 " " " " | 69 | 6 " " " " | 1,210 |
| 20 " " " " | 109 | 5 " " " " | 1,742 |
| 18 " " " " | 135 | 4 " " " " | 2,722 |
| 15 " " " " | 194 | 3 " " " " | 4,840 |
| 12 " " " " | 302 | 2 " " " " | 10,890 |
| 10 " " " " | 437 | 1 foot " " " | 43,560 |

Spraying

Since the San Jose scale has made its appearance and has spread all over the United States, it has become necessary to spray all kinds of fruit trees at least twice during the summer with kerosene emulsion. Apply this in May and September. We give below formula for this, also formulas for other insecticides to be put on dormant trees.

Kerosene Emulsion. Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of hard soap in one gallon of water; add to this two gallons of kerosene oil, mix well and dilute with 15 gallons of water. Apply in May and September. This will not only kill the San Jose scale, but also other insects which are likely to infest the trees and cause imperfect fruit.

Good's Caustic Potash Whale-Oil Soap, No. 3. Use two pounds of soap to every gallon of water, spraying the trees with this in winter or early spring before the leaves appear. If the trees are badly infested cut back considerably before applying the soap.

Scalecide. Fill spray pump tank first with water and add one gallon of Scalecide to every 20 gallons of water. Agitate slowly and it is ready for use. Twice the quantity of Scalecide may be used if desired; it will not injure the tree. Commence spraying in the fall, just as the leaves fall. Spray any time during the winter and spring, up to the time that leaves appear.

Bordeaux Mixture. Six lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. quicklime, 40 to 50 gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For peach trees an extra pound of lime is advisable. This mixture is efficacious in all fungous diseases, such as leaf blight, mildew, etc.

Apples

We have many varieties of Apples, the most desirable of which are mentioned below. Should you desire a variety not mentioned, we would be pleased to have you inquire for same.

Summer Varieties

Bough. Large; pale greenish yellow; sweet, rich flavor; good bearer. First of August.

Early Harvest. Medium size; pale yellow; rich, sub-acid flavor; very productive. First of August.

Red Astrachan. Rather large; deep crimson with a pale white bloom; juicy; acid flavor; productive. August.

Summer Rambo. Medium to large; green, striped with red; sub-acid; good. Good market apple. September.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety. Skin, when fully ripe, pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, lively sub-acid. August.

Fall Varieties

Duchess of Oldenberg. Medium; yellow, striped with red; rich, juicy, and excellent; a productive variety introduced from Russia. September.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow, rich, high flavored; moderate bearer. October to Nov.

Gravenstein. Very large; red striped; first quality; a very productive variety. September and October.

Maiden's Blush. Rather large; pale yellow, with red cheek; beautiful; valuable for market; abundant bearer. September to October.

Rambo. Medium; flat; streaked and marbled with yellow; very tender; rich sub-acid flavor; good bearer. October to December.

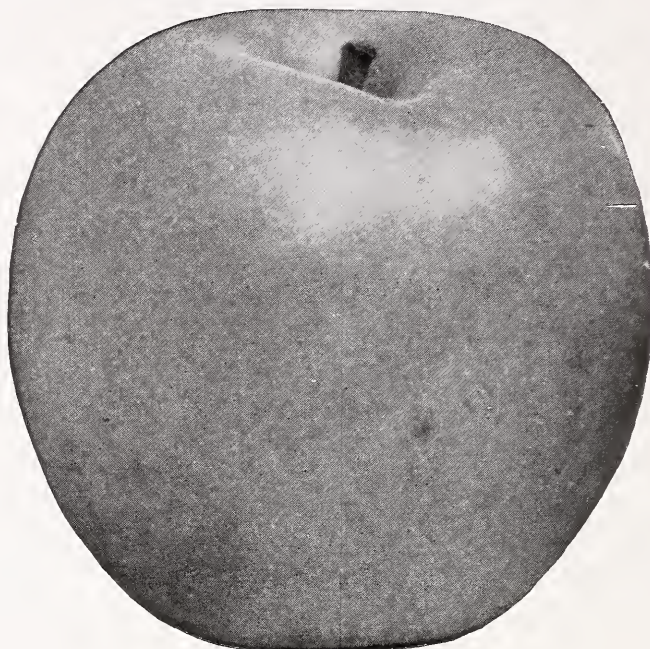
Winter Varieties

Arkansas Black, or Paragon. Originated in Tennessee. Fruit like Stayman's Winesap in color and flavor, but larger in size, and is a better keeper. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy and productive; comes into bearing quite young. February to April.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Large; striped with bright red; juicy, sub-acid, good. Much esteemed in the West and South. December to March.



McIntosh Red.



Grimes Golden.

Baldwin. Well known; large, bright, red, juicy and rich; productive. December to March.

Bellflower. Yellow; large; crisp and juicy; aromatic flavor; moderately productive. November to March.

Fallwater. Favorite Pennsylvania fruit. Very large; yellowish green; valuable market variety; very productive. November to February.

Grimes' Golden. Medium; rich, golden yellow; crisp, tender, juicy; does well in Pennsylvania. Early bearer and excellent keeper. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large; yellowish ground with red stripes and spots; sweet and rich. Highly esteemed. November to January.

King of Tompkins Co. Large, yellow, striped with red; popular variety; good bearer. December to March.

McIntosh Red. Originated in Canada. Above medium size; yellow, nearly covered with dark, rich crimson. Flesh white, tender, juicy. Tree very hardy; good bearer of excellent fruit. November to April.

Northern Spy. Large; striped and covered with dark crimson; a New York fruit; juicy, high flavor; great bearer. January to May.

Paragon. See Arkansas Black.

Rhode Island Greening. Well known, excellent variety; large; light greenish yellow; firm and rich; excellent flavor; crooked grower; good keeper and good bearer. November to March.

Rome Beauty. Large; striped with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly; moderate grower. Origin, Ohio. December to February.

Russet, American Golden. Below medium; dull yellow; yellow flesh, very tender, rich, spicy flavor; a great bearer and good keeper. December to March.

Roxbury Russet. Medium size; skin at first dull green, covered with brownish yellow russet when ripe; flesh greenish white, moderately juicy, with rich, sub-acid flavor; good to very good. January to June.

Smokehouse. Popular Pennsylvania fruit, and valued highly; above medium; yellow, shaded with bright red, sprinkled with gray and brown dots; firm, juicy, sub-acid flavor; good bearer. November to February.

Spitzenburg (Esopus). Fruit large; considered equal to Newtown Pippin; flesh yellow, rather firm, crisp, juicy, rich flavor; the best winter apple. December to February.

Stark. Fruit large; skin greenish yellow, shaded, splashed and striped with light and dark red. Moderately juicy, mild, subacid. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap. Medium, dark red; yellow flesh, firm, crisp, high-flavored; fruit hangs late on the tree; excellent for cider, very good bearer and excellent keeper. December to May.

Wealthy. Medium size; whitish yellow, shaded with deep, rich crimson; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, lively sub-acid; hardy and productive. December to February.

York Imperial. A very fine Pennsylvania apple of medium to large size, oblate, white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Pennsylvania apple, hardy and productive; green when picked, with brown flush, becoming paler at maturity; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, and very good. November to March.

Crab Apples

Valuable for preserving and desirable for ornament. Fruit is excellent for jelly.

Red Siberian. Small; bright red, covered with a light transparent bloom; excellent for preserving. Early September.

Yellow Siberian. Small, pale yellow, also very valuable for preserving. September.

Hyslop. Large; dark red, with a blue bloom; good for cider.

Transcendent. Large; yellow, mostly covered with red; productive and desirable. Best early fall variety.

Pears

Dwarf Pears. For small gardens and for cultivation by amateurs, or persons likely to devote the necessary attention to them, Dwarf Pears will certainly prove remunerative in a suitable soil, and with proper selection of varieties. On very light, sandy soils, or gravelly soils, Dwarf Pears will not prove so well as—

Standard Pears. These are generally preferred for orchard culture. They will not bear fruit at so early an age as Dwarf Pears, but they will flourish on a greater variety of soils, and will bear neglect better; without proper cultivation, however, they will, like most other trees, fail to give satisfaction.

Gathering Pears. Pears, as a general rule, should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. Summer and fall varieties should be gathered at least 10 days before maturity; winter Pears about the time frosty weather sets in.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) succeed well as dwarfs. The following list includes the most valuable varieties.

Summer Varieties

Bartlett. Large; clear yellow skin; buttery, very juicy and high-flavored; early and a great bearer. September.

***Clapp's Favorite**. Large; resembles Bartlett; ripens a few days earlier; productive. August and September.

Koonce. Best early Pear. Tree vigorous, free from blight, fine grower. Medium to large; yellow, one side covered with red; does not rot at core; productive, handsome and good shipper.

Wilder. Small to medium; bell-shaped. Pale yellow ground, with deep shading of carmine; core very small. Flesh whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender, sub-acid. Quality good. August.

Fall Varieties

***Buerre d'Anjou**. Large; yellowish, somewhat russeted, red cheek; fine grained, buttery, melting and excellent. October to December.

***Duchesse d'Angouleme**. Very large; dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Large; greenish yellow, russeted; sweet and rich; excellent flavor; productive. September and October.

***Howell**. A fine large Pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow with a red cheek and patches of russet. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Large and showy; supposed to be a seedling of a Sand Pear accidentally crossed with some cultivated kind grown near it. Skin is a rich yellow color, tinged with red. Excellent for canning purposes. Very productive. October to November.

Seckel. Small; dull yellow, with russet and colored cheek; very juicy, buttery and rich; very high-flavored and productive; a slow grower. September and October.

Sheldon. Above medium; dark yellow or russet; rich, melting and high-flavored; first rate quality. October and November.

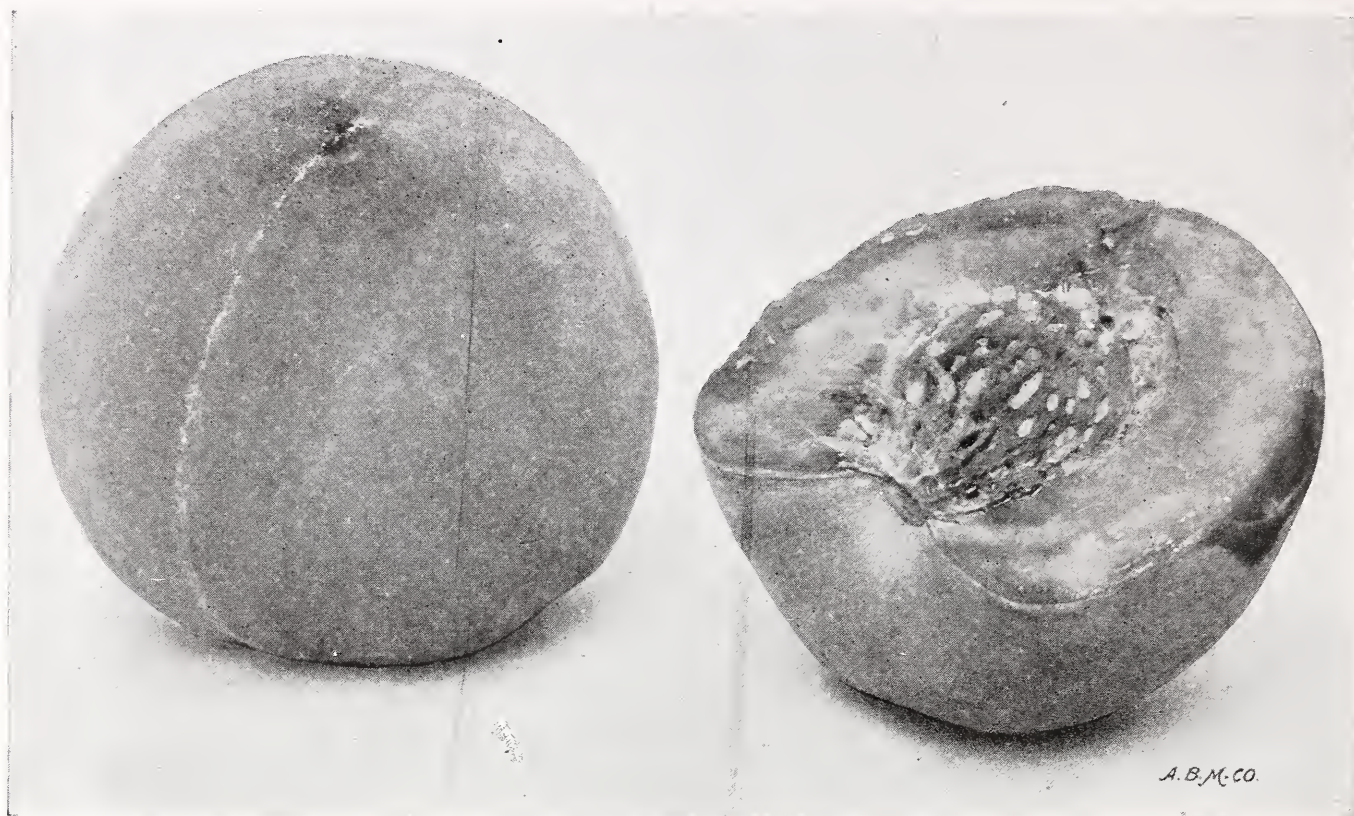
Winter Varieties

Lawrence. Medium light yellow, mostly sprinkled with dots; buttery, rich and aromatic; very reliable and productive. December.

Vermont Beauty. Fruit medium, very handsome, yellow, with bright carmine cheek; flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic, and of fine quality. Ripens immediately after Seckel.



Kieffer's Hybrid.



Elberta Peaches.

Peaches

Our stock of Peaches is quite extensive, the most desirable varieties being mentioned below in the order of ripening. Should the variety you wish not be mentioned, inquire of us, as we doubtless will have it.

First Ripening

Alexander. Very large and highly colored; handsome, rich and good flavor; flesh thick and firm; will ship long distances. Freestone. July 1st.

Greensboro. Very large; color crimson; flesh white. Freestone. Ripens with Alexander.

Champion. Fruit large, delicious, sweet, juicy; best quality of all early varieties. Skin creamy white, with red cheek; handsome, hardy and productive, and a good shipper. Early August.

Carman. Flesh white, sweet; large, round; skin pale yellow and red-blush. Last of July.

Second Ripening

Yellow St. John. Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and highly flavored. Freestone.

Mountain Rose. Large; red skin; white flesh; excellent quality. Freestone. First of August.

Large Early York (Honest John). Large; white skin and nearly white flesh; tender and juicy; very productive. Freestone. August.

Belle of Georgia. Very large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, excellent flavor; rapid grower; very productive. July.

Crawford's Early Melacoton. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; yellow flesh, red at the stone; very juicy and excellent; one of the best. Freestone. Middle of August.

Third Ripening

Yellow Rareripec. Large; deep yellow, dotted with red; flesh yellow, red at stone, melting, juicy, rich, excellent flavor. Freestone. Late August.

Crosby. Medium size; bright yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine; beautiful; constant bearer and very hardy, therefore very reliable. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Elberta. Very large; yellow with red cheek; juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; very profitable, and an excellent shipping variety. Freestone. Last of August.

Fitzgerald. Fruit large; bright yellow covered with red; flesh deep yellow. Best quality. Early September.

Oldmixon Free. Large; yellowish white, with a dark red cheek; white, tender flesh; excellent for market. Freestone. First part of September.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, roundish; yellow flesh, red at the stone; excellent quality; hardy variety. Freestone. September.

Morris White. An old well-known variety. Rather large; whitish skin; white flesh to the stone, a little firm, melting, juicy, sweet and rich. In some sections tender and variable in quality. Freestone. Middle of September.

Wheatland. Large to very large; quality best; deep golden yellow; great bearer; excellent shipper. Freestone. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Fourth Ripening

Susquehanna. Very large and handsome; rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; yellow flesh, melting, rich and fine; moderate bearer. Freestone. September.

Stump the World. Very large; creamy white, with red cheek; white flesh, rich and high flavor; very productive; valuable for marketing. Freestone. September.

Globe. Very large; golden yellow; very fine flavor. Ripening during latter half of September.

Crawford's Late Melacoton. Very large; yellow, with a deep red cheek; yellow flesh, red at stone. A very excellent variety. Freestone. September.

PEACHES—Continued

Fox's Seedling. Large; beautiful red cheek; white flesh, fine quality. Good shipper.

Ford's Late. Rather large; white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy and rich. Latter part of September.

Iron Mountain. Our best, largest, late white Peach; very hardy in bud; high quality; very prolific and good shipper. Identical with Ford's Late.

Matthew's Beauty. Skin yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow; firm; of excellent quality. Equal to Elberta, but ripens later.

Fifth Ripening

Chair's Choice. Fine yellow freestone. Rich in color; splendid flavor. Excellent for canning. Ripens with Smock.

Stephen's Rareripec. Large; resembles Oldmixon Free, but more highly colored. Very profitable.

Lemon Free. Of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at apex; color pale yellow; very large. Immensely productive. Ripens after Crawford's Late.

Smock (Beers'). Large, oval; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy and rich. Freestone. Last of September and early October.

Sixth Ripening

Bilyeu's Late October. Large; freestone; white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm; a good shipper. Ripens two weeks later than Smock. Best late Peach yet introduced.

Heath Cling. Very large; white, tinged next to the sun; quite downy; flesh white, very juicy, sweet, of a high, rich, excellent flavor. Clingstone. October.

Salway. Large, yellow, mottled, with a red cheek; yellow flesh; very productive. Valuable for its late ripening. Freestone. October.

Cherries

The Cherry will prove successful on light, well-drained soil. Any tree that is attacked by the "black knot" can be saved by cutting off all indications of the disease as it appears. The following list embraces the really desirable kinds.

Black Tartarian. Very large, black, half tender; sweet, rather rich, fine flavor; deserves general cultivation; tree a strong, upright, beautiful grower and good bearer. Last of June.

Ox Heart. Large; red skin, red and half tender flesh, pleasant juice. Last of June.

Elton. Large, pale yellow, streaked and mottled with red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious. June and July. Very much like Governor Wood, only more hardy.

Gov. Wood. Medium size, light red; tender and delicious; vigorous grower and very productive. End of June.

Napoleon. Very large; pale yellow, spotted with deep red; very firm and juicy; very productive, and a constant bearer. First of July.

Yellow Spanish. Large; light yellow with red cheek, having a waxy appearance; firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best; very productive. Last of June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Largest Black Cherry; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor.

Windsor. Originated in Canada. Fruit large; liver-colored, resembling Elkhorn or Tradescant's Black Heart; firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety.

English Morello. Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive and reliable. Is not the old common Morello. Very hardy. Tree is very dwarf in growth. August.

Early Richmond (Kentish). Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid flavor; very productive, reliable and hardy. Valuable. June.

May Duke. Large; dark red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). Large and hardy, said to be seven to ten days later than the Richmond. Very productive and valuable.



Black Tartarian Cherries.

Plums

A heavy soil, with a considerable mixture of clayey loam, is most suitable for the Plum. It should be planted where hogs and poultry have free access, as the latter destroy many injurious insects, and the former, in rubbing against the tree, jar it and eat the fallen fruit. Where no hogs are kept the trees should be jarred once a day and all fallen fruit at once gathered and destroyed. Mr. Bateham, of Ohio, writes the "Country Gentleman" that by applying sulphur over the trees, in putting it in a bag to a long pole and shaking it over the trees, splendid crops have been realized.



Burbank Plums.

Burbank. A good grower; bears when very young; fruit large, cherry-red, with lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow and very sweet; very productive; fruit resembles the Abundance, but is about two weeks later.

Satsuma. Large, purple and red, with blue bloom; flesh juicy, firm, dark red, of good quality. Hardy and vigorous grower. August.

Wickson. Handsome; deep red, covered with white bloom; small stone. Flesh fine, sugary. Excellent keeper and shipper. August.

Apricots

Alexander. Large size, oblong; yellow dotted with red; flavor sweet and delicate. A Russian variety which is said to be more hardy than any other. Ripens first of July.

Early Golden. Small, roundish, pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good; vigorous grower and productive. July.

Moorpark. Very large; orange, with a reddish cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy, with a fine flavor; very valuable. Beginning of August.

Bradshaw. Large, early Plum; color violet-red; juicy and good. Very productive.

German Prune. Large, oblong; purple; juicy and rich; tree very productive; unusually free from the curculio and from knots. September.

Imperial Gage. Large, oval; greenish yellow, covered with bloom; very juicy and sweet; one of the most valuable varieties. Middle of August.

Lombard. Medium; violet-red; juicy, good; hardy and productive. August.

Niagara. Very large, reddish-purple; said to be identical with Bradshaw; flesh greenish-yellow; vigorous. Middle of August.

Shipper's Pride. Said to be an unfailing cropper and a good shipper. Large, round, purple Plum of excellent quality.

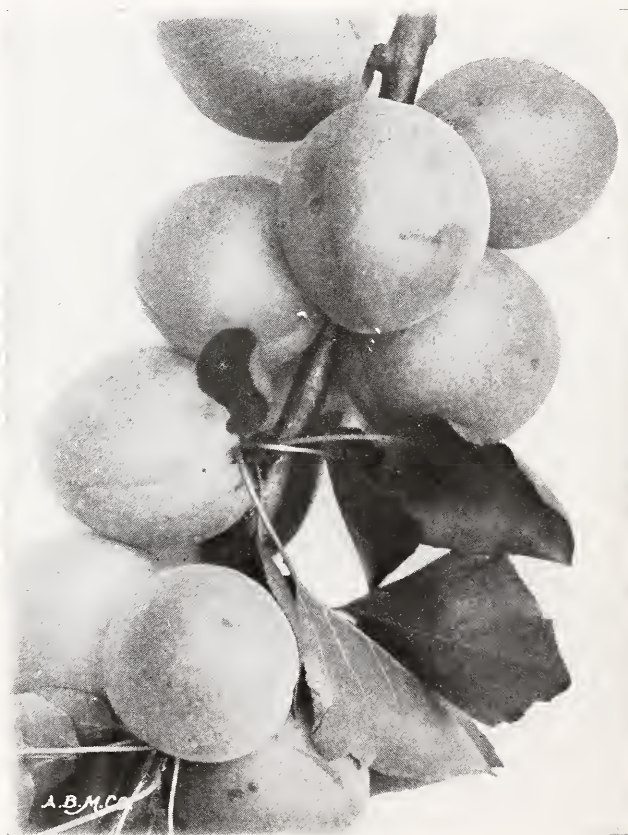
Yellow Gage. Large, bright yellow; flesh rich and juicy. Good quality. September.

Shropshire Damson. An English variety. Fruit small, rather obovate; skin purple, covered with thick, blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partially from the stone. Thousands of bushels are annually sold in the market for preserves. With good cultivation it is enormously productive. September.

Japan Plums

Abundance. Fruit large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a bright cherry color; white bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender and very sweet; stone very small. Ripens very early.

Red June. Fair size, red with handsome bloom; good quality. Vigorous, upright grower. August.



Moorpark Apricots.



Niagara Grapes.

Grapes

There are many varieties of grapes not mentioned here, but which could be furnished. The list of varieties is so large that we mention only a few of the most important kinds.

Agawam. Berries very large; thick skin; pulp sweet. Ripens early.

Brighton. A cross of Concord and Diana Hamburg; hardy, berries resemble the Catawba. Very productive where it does well.

Concord. A well-known standard variety; bunch and berry large; black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and excellent; very reliable, does not mildew; quite early; good for the table and making wine.

Catawba. Bunches large; large red berries. An old popular variety.

Eaton. Berries very large, black, covered with thick bloom; bunch large and compact; thick skin, very juicy. Highly recommended.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, round; very hardy and entirely exempt from mildew; early; very desirable. Resembles Concord in its excellent qualities.

Moore's Diamond. Bunch large; berry medium; color yellowish green when fully ripe. Quality very good.

Niagara. Berry greenish white; large; skin thin, but does not crack; good quality and productive; hardy; bunch compact.

Pecklington. A seedling of the Concord raised by Mr. John Pecklington, of Sand Hill, N. Y. The vine is a strong grower and hardy, identical with the Concord, having large, thick foliage, and, like that variety, never mildews. Fruit large; light golden-yellow color; bunches very large, often shouldered; berries round and thickly set on the bunch. Ripens with Concord.

Salem. Berries large; dark copper color; thin skin; very sweet. Ripens first of September.

Worden's Seedling. A handsome, large black grape. It is larger, of a better quality, and earlier than the Concord.



Concord Grapes.

Gooseberries

Downing. Upright, vigorous-growing plant; very productive; fruit somewhat larger than Houghton, oval; whitish green; skin smooth; flesh soft and juicy; excellent for family use.

Houghton's Seedling. A hardy American variety, free from mildew and enormously productive; berries small and reddish.

Red Jacket. Fine large red berries; resembles the Industry.

Currants

Cherry. The largest of all Currants, bunch short, berries very large, deep red, acid.

Fay's Prolific. Red; very productive, and, from its peculiar stem, inexpensive to pick.

White Grape. Bunch and berry very large; whitish yellow; transparent. A spreading, irregular grower. Best white Currant. Productive.

Blackberries

We have other varieties of Blackberries not mentioned here, but mention only a few of the most important kinds. Plant in rows 6 feet apart. 4 feet apart in the rows. An annual dressing of manure will prove very profitable.

Erie. Very large; hardy; very early and very productive. Of excellent quality, handsome and firm.

No Kittatinny
Kittatinny. Very large, slightly conical. The berries are firm, sweet, of excellent flavor, and are perfectly ripe as soon as they turn black. It is a vigorous grower, hardy and very productive; continues four or five weeks bearing. The best Blackberry for general cultivation.

Settled to
G. M. Dawson
M. 3, 1924
Snyder. Very hardy and very productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; canes not so thorny as those of Lawton or Kittatinny.

Taylor. Hardy and productive; berries large and fine flavor. Season medium.

Wilson's Early. Large, oval, pointed; flavor rich and good. Ripens very early, and matures the whole crop in two weeks.

Raspberries

There are many varieties of Raspberries not mentioned here, but which could be furnished. The list of varieties is so large that we mention only a few of the most important kinds. Plant in rows 5 or 6 feet apart, 4 feet apart in the rows. Remove all old canes as soon as the fruit is gone, and do not allow more than three or four new ones to each hill.

Cuthbert. A strong, hardy variety; berries large, rich crimson and of good flavor.

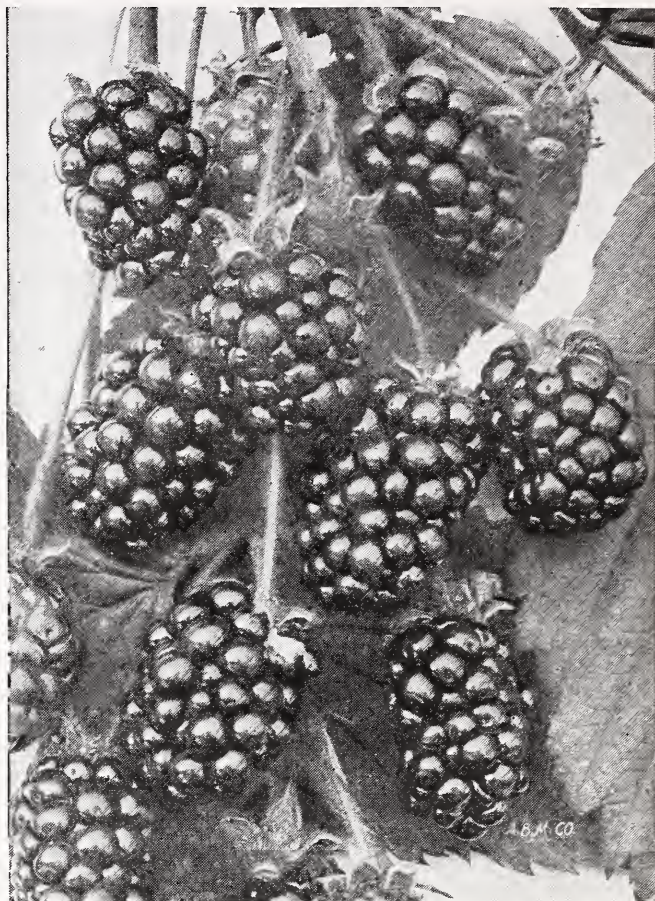
Gregg. Recently introduced from Ohio. Productive and of fine quality. Best black variety.

Golden Queen. Large; yellow and firm. Very productive and hardy.

Quinces

Apple, or Orange. Fruit large, bright golden yellow; excellent for preserves; productive. Crooked grower.

Champion. A variety originating in Connecticut. Tree a prolific and constant bearer. Fruit larger than the Orange, equally fine and a longer keeper.



Snyder Blackberry.

Asparagus

The soil should be manured with a very heavy coat, and plowed or dug into the ground, making a deep rich soil. The roots should be planted 4 to 6 inches deep, 3 feet apart each way.

Conover's Colossal. A very popular, well-known variety; large and tender.

Barr's Mammoth. A variety which is gaining in favor in the Philadelphia markets, being very large and very productive. Preferable to Conover's Colossal.

Palmetto. A very early variety of excellent quality.

Rhubarb

To grow good strong stalks, the soil should be rich and deep, the roots should be planted 3 feet apart each way. The stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting.

Nuts

English Walnuts. The nuts are well known, being mostly imported. The tree, not being entirely hardy, grows slow, and is not as productive here as in Europe.

Filbert, English, or Hazelnut. Larger and better than the American, where it succeeds.

Black Walnut. Is too well known to need description.

Mulberries

Russian. Fruit medium, mostly black, sub-acid to sweet; very productive; perfectly hardy. The original trees were imported from western Russia.

White. The common variety; valuable for feeding silk worms.

Planting Table for Vegetables and Berries

| VARIETY | For Horse Cultivation Have Rows | For Hoe or Wheel- Hoe Cultivation Have Rows | Distance Apart in the Row | Depth to Cover | Time to Plant in the North, Outdoors (See Foot-note) |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Asparagus, Seed | 2½ ft. apart..... | 1 ft. apart..... | 3 in. transplant in 1 yr., | 1 in. | March-April. |
| Asparagus, Plants | 4 ft. apart..... | 3 ft. apart..... | 2 ft. | 5 or 6 in. | March-April, or in the fall. |
| Beans, String | 2½ ft. apart..... | 2 ft. apart..... | Thin to 4 in. | 2 in. | May 10-15. |
| Bean, Lima | Pole, 4x4 ft. apart..... | 4x3 ft. apart..... | Thin to 3 plants to pole. | 1 in. | May 20-25. |
| Beet | Bush, 2½x1½ ft. apart.. | 2x1½ ft. apart..... | Thin to 5 in. | 1 in. | March-April. |
| Blackberry, Plants | 2½ ft. apart..... | 1 ft. apart..... | 2 ft. .... | ..... | April. Or in the fall. |
| Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants | 8 ft. apart..... | 6 ft. apart..... | 16-24 in. .... | ..... | Early kinds April; late kinds, June. |
| Carrot | 2½ ft. apart..... | 2 ft. apart..... | Thin to 5 in. | ½ in. | March-April. |
| Celery, Plants | 3-4 ft. apart..... | 2-3 ft. apart..... | 6 in. .... | ..... | Early crop, May; late crop, early July. |
| Corn, Sweet | 4 ft. apart..... | Same | 8-12 in. | 2 in. | Early May. |
| Cucumber | 5x5 or 6x4 ft. apart..... | Same | Scatter 15 seeds in hill; thin out later | ½ in. | May 15. |
| Currant and Gooseberry Plants | 5x5 ft. apart..... | 5x4 ft. apart..... | ..... | ..... | April. Or in the fall. |
| Eggplant, Plants | 2½x2½ ft. apart..... | 2x2 ft. apart..... | Thin to 6x10 in..... | ½ in. | June 1. |
| Lettuce | 2½ ft. apart..... | 1½x2 ft. apart..... | Scatter 15 seeds in hill; thin out later | ½ in. | March-April. |
| Melon, Musk | 6x4 ft. apart..... | Same | Thin to 4 in. | ½ in. | May 15. |
| Melon, Water | 8x8 ft. apart..... | Same | Thin to 4 in. | ½ in. | May 15-20. |
| Onion, Seed | 2½ ft. apart..... | 12-15 in. | Thin to 6 in. | ½ in. | March-April. |
| Parsley | 2½ ft. apart..... | 1 ft. apart..... | Thin to 5 in. | ½ in. | Early April. |
| Parsnip | 2½ ft. apart..... | 1 ft. apart..... | 20 in. .... | ..... | March-April. |
| Pepper, Plants | 2½ ft. apart..... | 2 ft. apart..... | Continuous row | 3-5 in. | June 1. |
| Peas | 3-4 ft. apart..... | 2½x3 ft. apart..... | 12-18 in. | 4 in. | March-April. |
| Potato | 3 ft. apart..... | 2x2½ ft. apart..... | ..... | ..... | Early, March-April; late, May-June. |
| Radish | 2½ ft. apart..... | 1 ft. apart..... | Thin to 3 in. | ½ in. | March-April. |
| Rhubarb, Plants | 4 ft. apart..... | 3 ft. apart..... | 3 ft. | 2 or 3 in. | March-April. |
| Raspberry, Plants | 6 ft. apart..... | 5 ft. apart..... | Red, 2 ft. .... | ..... | Early Spring. |
| Spinach | 2½ ft. apart..... | 1 ft. apart..... | Black, 2½ ft. | 1 in. | March-April. |
| Squash-Pumpkin | 8x8 ft. (Bush Squash 4x4) | Same | Thin to 5 in. | ½ in. | May 15-20. |
| Strawberry, Plants | 4 ft. apart..... | 3 ft. apart..... | 15-20 in. | Have crown level with ground | April. (Pot-grown plants in August-September). |
| Tomato, Plants | 4x4 ft. apart..... | 4x3 ft. apart..... | ..... | ..... | May 25-June 1. |

NOTE.—Planting time varies according to season and locality; dates given are only approximate, and are based on the latitude of Pennsylvania; allow about five days difference for each 100 miles north or south of this State. Do not work soil in spring while it is very wet and soggy; wait. Plants set in autumn must be well mulched with strawy manure, leaves, etc., during the first winter. Successional sowings of corn, peas, etc., may be made later than the dates given.

Spraying Calendar

| Plant | 1st Application | 2nd Application | 3rd Application | 4th Application | REMARKS |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| Apple (Scab, rot, rust, codling moth, bud moth, tent caterpillar, canker worm, cureulio, etc.) | When buds are swelling, but before they open. Bordeaux. | If canker worms are abundant just before blossoms open, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | 8 to 12 days later, Bordeaux - arsenical mixture. | For aphids (lice) use one of the lice remedies mentioned elsewhere. Dig out borers from tree trunks with knife and wire. For oyster-shell scale, use whale-oil soap spray in June. |
| Asparagus (Rust, beetles.) | Cut off all shoots below surface regularly until about July 1st. | After cutting ceases, let the shoots grow and spray with Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | 2-3 weeks later, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | Repeat in 2-3 weeks. | Mow vines close to ground when they are killed by frost, burn them, and apply a mulch of stable manure. |
| Bean (Anthraenose, leaf blight, weevil, etc.) | Treat the seed before planting with bisulphide of carbon. (See remarks.) When third leaf expands, Bordeaux. | 10 days later, Bordeaux. | 14 days later, Bordeaux. | 14 days later, Bordeaux. | For weevils: Put seed in tight box, put cloth over seed, pour bisulphide of carbon on it, put lid on and keep closed for 48 hours. Use 1 oz. to 4 bus. of seed. |
| Cabbage (Worms, lice, maggots, etc.) | Pyrethrum or insect powder. | 7-10 days later, repeat. | 7-10 days later, repeat. | Repeat every 10-14 days until crop is gathered. | Root maggots: Pour carbolic acid emulsion around stem of plants. Club root: Rotate crops; apply lime to soil; burn refuse; treat seed with formalin. |
| Celery (Blight, rot, leaf spot, rust, caterpillars.) | Half strength Bordeaux on young plants in hotbed or seedbed. | Bordeaux, after plants are transplanted to field. (Pyrethrum for caterpillars if necessary.) | 14 days later, repeat. | 14 days later repeat | Rot or rust is often caused by hilling up with earth in hot weather. Use boards for summer crop. Pithy stalks are due to poor seed; or lack of moisture. |
| Cherry (Rot, aphids, slug, cureulio, black knot, leaf blight or spot, etc.) | As buds are breaking, Bordeaux; when aphids appear, tobacco solution or kerosene emulsion. | When blossoms drop, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | 10-14 days, Bordeaux. | Hellebore, if a second brood of slugs appear. | Black knot: Dark fungous-looking bunches or knots on limbs. Cut off and burn whenever seen. |
| Currant, Gooseberry (Worms, leaf blight.) | At first appearance of worms, hellebore. | 10 days later, hellebore. Bordeaux if leaf blight is feared. | 10-14 days, repeat, if necessary. | 2 to 4 weeks later, repeat. | Cane borers may be kept in check by cutting out and burning infested canes. |
| Grape (Fungous diseases, rose bugs, lice, flea beetle, leaf hopper, etc.) | In spring, when buds swell, Bordeaux. | Just before flowers unfold, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | When fruit has set, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | 2 to 4 weeks later, Bordeaux. | For lice, use any of the lice remedies. For rose bugs, use 10 pounds of arsenate of lead and one gallon of molasses in 50 gallons of water, as a spray. Or knock the bugs into pans of kerosene every day. |
| Melons, Cucumbers (Mildew, rot, blight, striped bugs, lice, flea beetle, etc.) | Bordeaux when vines begin to run. | 10 to 14 days, repeat. (Note—Always use half-strength Bordeaux on watermelon vines.) | 10-14 days later, repeat. | 10-14 days, repeat. | Use lice remedies for lice. For striped bugs, protect young plants with a cover of mosquito netting over each hill. Or keep vines well dusted with a mixture of air-slaked lime, tobacco dust and a little Paris green. |
| Peach (Rot, mildew, leaf curl, cureulio, etc.) | As the buds swell, Bordeaux. | When fruit has set, repeat. Jar trees for cureulio. | When fruit is one-half grown, Bordeaux. | NOTE:—It is safer always to use half-strength Bordeaux on peach foliage. | Dig out borers. Cut down and burn trees affected with "yellows." |
| Pear and Quince (Leaf blight, scab, psylla, codling moth, blister mite, slugs, etc.) | As the buds swell, Bordeaux. | Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion when leaves open for psylla, if needed. | After blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. | 8-12 days later, repeat. | Look out for "fire blight." Cut out and burn blighted branches whenever seen. |
| Plum (Cureulio, black knot, leaf blight, brown rot, etc.) | As buds are swelling, Bordeaux. | When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. Begin to jar trees for cureulio. | 10-14 days later, repeat. | 10-20 days later Bordeaux. | Cut out black knot whenever seen. |
| Potato (Flea beetle, Colorado beetle, blight, rot.) | Spray with Paris green and Bordeaux when about 4 in. high. | Repeat before insects become numerous. | Repeat for blight, rot, and insects. | Repeat. | To prevent scabby tubers, treat the seed with formalin before planting. |
| Tomato (Rot, blight, etc.) | When plants are 6 in. high, Bordeaux. | Repeat in 10 to 14 days. (Fruit can be wiped if disfigured by Bordeaux.) | Repeat in 10-14 days. | | Hand pick tomato worms. |

Note.—For San Jose Scale on trees and shrubs, spray with the lime-sulphur mixture in autumn after leaves fall, or (preferably) in early spring, before buds start. The lime-sulphur mixture is a fungicide as well as a scale cure, and if it is used the FIRST early Bordeaux spray may be omitted.



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